REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,182.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th February 1872, at 4 p.m.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave Colombo	7
„ Carwar	29	„ Galle	8
March.		„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore	1	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Cannanore	2	„ Madras	14
„ Tellicherry	2	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut	3	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Beypore	3	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Cochin	4	„ Gopaulpore	18
„ Allepey	5	„ False Point	19
„ Tuticorin	6	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
„ Kurrachee	20	Arrive Fao	6
Arrive Guadur	21	„ Bushire	8
„ Muscat	23	„ Linga	13
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Linga	27	„ Muscat	17
„ Bushire	29	„ Guadur	19
March.			
„ Fao	2	Leave Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSSORAH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, Register, will have despatch on the 10th March. She has excellent accommodation (amidships) for first-class Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	„ 500

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched early in March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 1,500 registered tons, J. Castle, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates are—

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd CLASS to Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART &c., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 22nd FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class Rs. 500 | Second Class Rs. 300

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20th MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	„ 500	„ 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 18th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
„ SUEZ	£30
„ MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH,
Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th February, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,329 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,179 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. BEHAR (1,723 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. Blake will be despatched to CHINA, on MONDAY, the 19th February, at noon, calling at Penang and Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

THROUGH TICKETS TO PARIS via BRINDISI FOR £55, INCLUDING TRANSIT IN EGYPT.

THE s.s. NEERA, sailing 15th instant, has accommodation for a few First-Class Passengers. THROUGH TICKETS will be given as above per STEAMERS of the ITALIAN COMPANY from Alexandria to Brindisi, and thence by Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

CALLING AT MALTA AND LISBON.

Leaving on 17th instant.

THE fine new Steam Ship DERBY, 1,299 T. R., Captain Newman, will be despatched hence as above. She has superior and well ventilated accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool Rs. 450,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a regular Service between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Grekke, will be despatched from here on or before the 17th instant.

The Steamer has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers at the following rates:—

	1st Class.
To SUEZ	£ 30
„ PORT SAID	£ 32
„ CONSTANTINOPLE	£ 36
„ ODESSA	£ 40

Including Wines.

For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MOFUSSILITE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rae will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Rae, Ship Mofussilite.

Bombay, 7th February 1872.

S.S. "ORLANDO," FROM LONDON AND HULL.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—We beg to NOTIFY the ARRIVAL of the above STEAMER. The entire Cargo will be landed immediately, and Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY without delay of their respective GOODS from the Custom House Bunder.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dossor, s.s. Orlando.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable neat Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Gun, Rifle, Pistol, Engineer's and Surveyor's Instruments, Iron Treasury Safe, Pictures, Clock, Table Ornaments, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 19th February 1872, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, 2nd Floor, No. 25, Apollo Street, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of J. Kerr, Esq., deceased.

Further particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view, a few days before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 p.m.

A very handsome Cob-built Australian Horse.

A handsome Child's Pony, under 13 hands, about 4 years old.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Buggy, Choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. Norman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 26th, TUESDAY, the 27th, and WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

J. and E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DEPARTURE of the s.s. NEERA is POSTPONED until FRIDAY MORNING. Passengers are requested to embark not later than 11 a.m.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1872.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Seventh Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, the 15th INSTANT,

To be followed by a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, and Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

IMPORTANT TO MOFUSSIL SHOPKEEPERS.—The Shipments INDIA PALE ALE, per CITY OF PEKIN and ADA, have been SOLD. That by the former Ship was landed yesterday; that by the latter Steamer is not yet delivered.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent for Messrs. J. Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS;

of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs.

Breast Studs,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 9, 9-8, 10, 10-8, 11, 12, 12-8, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 18-8, 19, 20, 21, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270, and 300.

Collar Studs,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

Sleeve Links,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at, per pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36, and 40.

Suites of Studs and Links, Plain Gold, or Jewelled;

in Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

JEWELLERY,

of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CLERK, must be conversant with Accounts.—Apply between 10 and 11 at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MOURNING JEWELLERY;

A fine selection just received

OF REAL WHITBY JET, in a variety of the latest styles.

BRACELETS;
Per pair from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.

BROOCHES;
Each from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30.

CHAINS;
Each from Rs. 10 to Rs 30.

CROSSES;
Each from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

EAR-RINGS;
Per pair from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS;
Per pair from Rs. 3 to Rs. 16.

STUDS, BREAST:
Per set from Re. 1 to Rs. 15.

STUDS, COLLAR;
Each from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DESSERT DELICACIES
of the choicest quality
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
of last Summer's produce, in exquisite condition.

FRUITS IN JUICE AND SYRUP
direct from Nice.

APRICOT PULP
for making Ices.

FINEST ELEME FIGS
direct from Smyrna.

BLOOM MUSCATEL RAISINS
direct from Malaga.

JORDAN ALMONDS
of the finest size and quality.

NORMANDY PIPPINS,
the choicest picked fruits.

FANCY CHOCOLATES
of twenty-five varieties.

NOUGAT AUX PISTACHES
Surfin, de Montelimart.

LIQUEUR BONBONS,
Fruits and Eggs.

BONBON COSSAQUES.
of twenty varieties.

FRENCH PLUMS
of last Summer's produce,
DIRECT FROM BORDEAUX.

DESSERT BISCUITS.

Orange. Lemon.
Karlsbad. Wafer.
Ginger. Palace.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

WE beg to intimate that Mr. E. D'ALLENS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES on the WYNAAD and COORG COFFEE CROPS of the coming Season.

Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

Tellicherry, 22nd January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at noon, a quantity of NEW BOLTS and PLATES, COPPER, in lots of small quantities to suit the convenience of Purchasers. Also a quantity of COAL DUST. For Terms of Sale and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th Feb. 1872.

NOTICE.—INTENDING PURCHASERS of AITKEN'S BEER are recommended to send forward their ORDERS to Bombay in anticipation for the moderate parcels per Steamers HUTTON from London, and MIRFIELD from Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 10th February 1872.

MISLAID or LOST in 1864 or 1865, from the Office of the late Mr. William H. Crawford, Solicitor, a CERTIFICATE for eight BRITISH AND EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY'S SHARES, numbered 782 to 789, originally granted in the name of Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR.

The public are warned against advancing money or in any way taking these Shares as securities. Any one who can give information regarding the above is requested to intimate the same, in writing, to A. RUSTOMJEE, at the Office of Messrs. Mainsty and Fletcher.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers:—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, for a STEAM VESSEL, to convey hence to Kurrachee, and to be there discharged, a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel to be ready to leave this complete with Coal and Provisions on the 19th instant. The Provisions with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers will be supplied by Government.

Tenders should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as Counterparts (if Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th February 1872.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February 1872, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes, namely:—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH, }
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWER PLANTS.

NOTICE to the lovers of Plants for ornamenting Gardens, and embellishing Apartments with Flowers.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Co.

beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City that they have just come direct from Europe and Algiers, with a great assortment of Plants suited for this climate—such as Camelias, Magnolias in double flower, Azaleas, Pioni, Jasmin, Aucuba, Aralia, Rhododendrum, Arokaria, Hortensia, and Creeping Plants of all kinds, Glisine Rose Flower, Bignonia, &c., &c., &c.

400 varieties of new Rose Plants, all that could be got till now, Hybrid Rose, Remontante Rose, Mousse Rose, Perpetual Rose.

FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

Pear Tree, Apples, Plum, Cherries (four of which weigh a pound), Peaches, Gooseberries, Raspberries, 12 various kinds of Vine for dessert from Italy, Magnificent Chestnuts in big flower, the Strawberry tree, the Maroc fig tree with large fruit (every one of which weigh half a pound), Amarily Circantus, and a great quantity of tubercules, onions, flowers of every kind, Jacinth Tulip, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, and a rich collection of plants, the description of which would be too long.

This beautiful collection deserves the attention of the Amateurs of this city.

Catalogues can be had at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, under the patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 p.m.)—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 50; third prize saves her stakes. Entrance Rs. 5.

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 p.m.)—Sailing Match for large Yachts, viz., the Augusta (schooner), Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 150; second, Rs 75. Third saves her stakes.

THIRD RACE (at 2 p.m.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 45. Third prize saves her stakes.

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 p.m.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 30. Third saves her stakes if six boats enter.

FIFTH RACE (at 2-20 p.m.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30. Third saves her stakes if more than four boats enter.

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 p.m.)—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs and Jolly Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-10 p.m.)—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 30; third saves his stakes.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Caranjah shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, hence round inner light ship, leaving it also on starboard hand, and back to flag-ship, passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round). Yachts of the second race twice round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored about ½ mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back to the starting point.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before Noon of FRIDAY, the 16th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary.

H. M.'s Shipping Office, 3rd February 1872.

NOTICES.

SUPERIOR FITTING SHIRTS.

ASQUITH and COMPANY

HAVE NOW READY FOR

IMMEDIATE USE

OR TO

MEASURE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Long Cloth	Six	22 8	25 0
Best do. Fine Linen Fronts, &c	„	28 0	31 8
Best Cambric neat Stripes, a useful Shirt	„	22 8	25 0
Super French, Stripes or Spots, the best goods produced	„	28 0	31 8
Dress, fine French embroidered Fronts	Each	7 0	8 0
Flannel, best Wove, thoroughly Shrunk, Plain and Fancy Colours	„ Six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
Silk and Wool, the best quality, thoroughly Shrunk, all Colours	Each Six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
Spun Silk, the best quality, Wove or Printed Stripes, Fast Colour	Each Six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
Taffeta, the most comfortable of all Materials	Each Six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
Oxford Cloth, the Genuine Material, imported direct from the Original Manufactures, cool shrinkers and absorbing	Each Six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0

ASQUITH and COMPANY.

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

ASQUITH and COMPANY

Have just received the following

IMPROVED SHAPES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with Tie for wear with Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suit		17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool		17 8	19 8
Best Oxford Cloth		10 0	11 8
Best Spun Silk		23 0	25 0
Best Stripe Cambric		6 8	7 8
Best French „		7 8	8 8

PYJAMAS.

Best Printed Cambric	Six	16 8	18 8
Best „ French		18 8	21 0
Oxford Cloth	Each	4 12	5 12
Wove Flannel	„	8 0	9 0
Silk and Wool	„	8 8	9 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	Each	10 0	11 8
Fine Saxony Flannel, Scarlet, Blue, Pink, or Fancy Stripes	„	17 0	18 8
Best Printed Cashmere, Fast Colours		23 0	25 0

BEST GAUZE BANIANS.

Pure Merino	Six	19 0	21 0
Super do.	„	24 0	27 0
Fine India Gauze, Silk and Merino	„	30 0	35 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	„	25 0	29 0

GENT'S MERINO DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	Six	35 0	39 0
Grey Merino, stout	„	31 0	36 0
Bathing Drawers	Each	2 0	2 4

FINE COTTON SOCKS.

Brown Dressed, per doz	9 8	10 8
Fancy Colours, per doz	12 8	14 0
Super Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
Superfine do.	18 0	20 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Best Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
„ „ Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17 8
Super Ribbed	16 8	18 8
Super Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	22 0	25 0

BEST GENT'S BRACES.

India Rubber	1 12	2 0
Guyot's (French)	2 0	2 4
Bridle Leather	2 0	2 4
Scarlet or White Berlin	2 0	2 4
Extra Long, Wide Web	2 6	2 12
Do. do.	2 10	3 0

CRICKETING BELTS.

India Rubber	2 0	2 4
Stout Leather	2 8	3 0

GENT'S POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine Cambric (Scotch), per doz	5 0	6 0
Fine „ Irish	10 8	12 0
Super „ „	12 0	14 0
Ex Super „ „	14 8	16 0
French Cambric, cold Borders	25 0	28 0

LATEST NOVELTIES.

SCARFS AND TIES.

The Duke of Edinburgh	2 0	2 4
The Jules Favre	1 12	2 0
The Promenade	2 6	2 12
The Conqueror	2 12	3 0
The Park	2 0	2 4
The Winsor	1 12	2 0
The Stroller	2 8	3 0
The Tom Thumb Tie	0 14	1 0
The Eglington „	1 4	1 8
The Dress Eglington	0 8	0 10

CATALOGUES AND PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

ASQUITH and COMPANY,

22 Apollo Street. Bombay.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following:—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

NOTICE.—Messrs. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. will supply gratis to a few *bona fide* Owners of Bullocks, Horses, Dogs, &c., affected with the Foot and Mouth Disease sufficient Chloralum for the Animals' treatment.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, k.p., g.c.s.i., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, k.g., k.t., g.c.s.i., *Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes
(Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportion, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufacturers of Europe. All that was recherché in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects; not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co's new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.

Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NOTICES.

PHANTASMAGORIA and MAGIC LANTERNS, SLIDERS,

and

DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

OXYCALCIUM LIGHT MICROSCOPE AND KALEIDOSCOPE.

DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS and Apparatus as follows:—A pair of handsome Phantasmagoria Lanterns, with polished mahogany coverings to prevent the radiation of heat, fitted with 3½ inch Acromatic Condensers, superior Object-glasses with rack adjustments, powerful Argand Lamps, Reflectors, &c.; also, A POWERFUL GAS MICROSCOPE, fitting either of the above Lanterns, with rack adjustments, two Object-glasses, Adapter, Water-box for the exhibition of Animalculæ in water, live Insects, &c., &c.

Also, a Darker's Patent Kaleidoscope and double Rack Slide with conchoidally fractured Coloured Glass. The beauty of the images produced by the ordinary Kaleidoscope are well known, and some idea may be formed of the gorgeous effects resulting from their enlargement upon the screen.

Also, a complete Oxycalcium Light Apparatus, for both Lanterns, with every requisite. The production of this

Brilliant and Beautiful Light

is attended with neither difficulty nor danger, whilst the illuminating power is ten times that of the best Argand Lamp.

Price of the whole, Rs. 450.

DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS, consisting of a pair of handsome large Phantasmagoria Lanterns, fitted with 3½ inch Achromatic condensers, adjustments, very powerful Argand Lamps, and all necessary Apparatus, complete in a suitable travelling case with lock.........Rs. 160

Ditto ditto ditto with the Lanterns encased in mahogany, and rack adjustments to the lenses......... 200

PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, similar to the above, but without Dissolving View Apparatus......... 75

Ditto ditto with rack adjustment to the lenses, &c., &c......... 85

SLIDES.

Especial attention is invited to our large and varied selection of these, lists and full particulars of which will be forwarded on application.

COMIC SLIDES, WITH MOVEMENTS,

Each—Rs. 2-4; per dozen—Rs. 24.

These are always welcome to young people; there are a great variety of subjects, pretty, amusing, curious, and grotesque.

SUPERIOR SINGLE LEVER SLIDES,

A variety of amusing subjects, excellently painted, at Rs. 5-8.

VIEWS IN LONDON.

This is a most attractive series; each Slide is very carefully executed. Most of them are taken from photographs, some are themselves photographs most delicately coloured, at Rs. 6-8.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON,

On glass, showing the buildings and crowded thoroughfares, as they appear at noon-day, each Rs. 3-8.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF STATUARY.

A most charming series, with ruby and sapphire tents for illuminating them, each Rs. 3-8.

NATURAL HISTORY.

This series is particularly adapted to the use of Schools; each animal is truthfully presented, with appropriate scenery, coloured by competent artists, so that every Slide forms in itself at once a charming and instructive picture. There are about fifty subjects.

Price, each, Rs. 4-8; per dozen Rs. 50

RACKWORK, AND OTHER SLIDES WITH MOVEMENTS,

Producing most startling and beautiful effects, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

CHROMATROPES, OR ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS.

Many gorgeous designs, each Rs. 10.

CHINESE FIREWORKS,

Consisting of one 3-inch Chromatrope, with 12 different designs, such as Butterflies, Prince of Wales's Feathers, &c., in box.........Rs. 22 8

DISSOLVING PICTURES.

These can only be shown by means of a pair of Lanterns, fitted with the Dissolving Apparatus, it being frequently necessary to exhibit both Lanterns at the same time. Atmospheric Phenomena, such as Rainbows, Lightning, Auroras, Snow-storms, &c., Eruptions of Volcanoes, Fireworks, Illuminations, Swans swimming on the Water, and other beautiful and brilliant effects can be produced in the most natural manner.

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS.

A series of 18 accurately painted Slides, in case, with descriptive book, Rs. 60.

MOVING ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS.

A set of 10 beautifully painted Slides, illustrative of the motions of the Heavenly bodies, &c., in case, with book, Rs. 135.

A Discount of 10 per cent. for Cash.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just Published—Rs. 15.

THE TAJ.—A beautiful Chromo-lithograph of the Taj at Agra, from a drawing by Walter Paris, Esq., late of Bombay.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,

Each containing 24 pages of brilliantly-coloured Pictures, handsomely bound in cloth. Quarto—each.........Rs. 3 12 0

Aunt Louisa's London Gift Book.
———— Sunday Book.
———— Birthday Gift.
———— Keepsake.
———— Nursery Favourite.
———— Alphabet Book.
———— Welcome Visitor.
———— Home Companion.
———— London Picture Book.
Poll Parrot Picture Book.
Book of Nonsense.
King Luckieboy's Picture Book.
Instructive Picture Book—Quadrupeds.
———— Animal and Vegetable Life.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MOUSSIRENDER MOSEL.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received a further small consignment of this favourite brand of Muscatel Moselle from Messrs. Barrett and Clay, which they will still be able to supply at the former rate.

Rs. 35 *per dozen Quarts.*

THACKER, VINING & Co.

TENNYSON'S WORKS.—A new Library Edition is now publishing in five monthly volumes at half a guinea each. Subscribers' names received by the undersigned at Rs. 6-12 per volume—Vol. 1 now ready.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOGARTH'S WORKS.—New Edition, reproduced from the Original Engravings in Permanent Photography, and newly described, 2 Vols., folio cloth...Rs. 65-12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOK OF TRAVEL IN HIGH ASIA.

VISIT to HIGH TARTARY, YARKAND, and KASHGAR, formerly Chinese Tartary, and Return Journey over the Karakoram Pass; by Robert Shaw, British Commissioner in Ladak. *Map and Illustrations*, 8vo.........Rs. 16.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARACTER, by Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help".........Rs. 3-12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTS.—IMRAY'S large scale CHARTS, all mounted on cloth, with Plans of Harbours, can be had as under:—

Bombay to Kurrachee	Rs. 7
Bombay to Cape Comorin	7
Comorin to Coconada	7
Coconada to Bassein	7
Bassein to Penang	7
Rice Ports (large scale)	7
Bay of Bengal	7
Persian Gulf	7
Gulf of Aden	4
Red Sea (12 feet long)	12
North Pacific	10
South Africa and Madagascar	7
Mauritius	4
Gulf of Siam	7

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL OF GARDENING for INDIA.........Rs. 14.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BARRETT & CLAY'S SHERRIES.

P. PALE SHERRY—A pleasant, full-flavoured Dinner Wine, —*Red Seal*.........Rs. 23

P. S. SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY—a rich, mild, full-flavoured Dinner or After-Dinner Wine,—*Green Seal*......... 25

A. AMONTILLADO—Very pale, very old, very dry, and very delicious,—*Yellow Seal*......... 28

THACKER, VINING & Co.

DICTIONARY of COMMERCIAL TERMS, with SYNONYMS in various Languages, by Alex. Faulkner, Esq.........Rs. 7

By the same Author.

ORIENTALISTS' GRAMMATICAL VADE MECUM, an easy Introduction to the Rules and Principles of the Hindustani, Persian, and Gujarati Languages.........Rs. 2 8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rs. 23-8-0—*Cash.*

BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Fourth Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by C. J. Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Official Trustee of Bengal.

PRINSEP on the CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—Rs. 16.

Reduction in Price.

NORTON'S LEADING CASES IN HINDU LAW.—Under instructions from the Author, the price of the complete work in 2 Vols. is now reduced from Rs. 42 to Rs. 26, *cash.*

THACKER, VINING & Co.

137650

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Share Market was again closed on account of the demise of Lord Mayo.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	682½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 n'.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,400
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	1.8
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	755
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£2	118·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co	1,400
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,120
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,480
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	825
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	260
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,750
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,025
930	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	850
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,500
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,675

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,280
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
250	3,000	350	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2,500	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,000
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500			Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,650
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,075
300	1,000	all	200 ps	Frerea Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	920
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	615
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
200	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

...... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	108¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872.	100¾ to 101¼
Four per cent	98 to 98¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1856-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	99½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	6)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

CALCUTTA.—10TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

4 per cents, large amounts at Rs. 98 to 98-2, or 2 to 1-14 discount, and small sum at 2 to 4 annas higher.

5½ per cents, large amount at Rs. 108-6, 108-8 and 108-9.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,445.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—14TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th February, 5-14 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 36 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th February, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th February, 1 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th February, 2-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 49 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th February, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of the 14th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 59	0 2
,, Kurrachee	1 17	0 2
,, Madras	0 38	0 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 14th Feb., 2-55 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th Feb., 1-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 13th Feb. 2-5 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MADRAS, 14th February, 12-13 P.M.—Cable between Hongkong and Shanghai interrupted.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—14TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Kusrovie	Machon	Bussora, Jan. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Norah Greame	Robinson	Liverpool.
	Jane Law	Simpson	Liverpool.
	Corrientes	Joste	Cochin.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
10	Oriental (s)	Dickenson	Singapore, Jan. 24.
	Mora	Laws	Buenos Ayres, Nov. 19.
	Surrey	Marshall	Singapore, Jan. 24
	Schah Jehan	Nacoda	Aleppee, Jan. 2.
	Comorin	Roberts	Liverpool, Oct. 26.
11	Indus (s)	Greaves	Suez, Jan. 19.
	Empire	Leckie	Liverpool, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
10	Arabia (s)	....	....
	City of Corinth	....	....
	Cardigan Castle	....	....
	Rohilla	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.			
11	Thomas Wilson	....	London.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.			
11	Lansdowne	....	Pondicherry.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14th February, 8-8 A.M.—French steamer from China signalled.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th February 1872.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt. P. H. Page, 1-5th Foot, will proceed to England for duty with the depot of his battalion. Capt. Page's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage home.

The C-in-C desires that it may be explained to non-commissioned officers who are candidates for employment on the petty staff of the army, that after their transfer to the Unattached List they are liable, for incapacity or misconduct, to be remanded to their corps as privates.

Staff Vet. Surg. F. F. Collins is posted to the Sind District, and on proceeding to join will travel on duty at the public expense.

In continuation of G. O. C. No. 433 of 15th July 1871, the following additional movements have been ordered in relief :—

9th Brig. R. A.—B Bat. from Kirkee to Hydrabad.

9th Brig. R. A.—F Bat. from Ahmedabad to Kirkee.

8th Reg. N. I.—Ens. F. Abbott, 39th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Sub. on probation.

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Staff Asst. Surg. R. H. Hare, M. B., is appointed to the medical charge of the detachment 83rd Foot at Asseerghur, vice Hannagan, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Deolalee so as to be in readiness to embark with invalids on the 12th proximo.

Staff Asst. Surg. W. E. Dudley is transferred from the medical charge of the D-9 R. A. to general duty, Presidency.

Staff Asst. Surg. R. C. Eaton, on general duty, Poona Division, is appointed to the medical charge of the B-9 R. A.

Staff Asst. Surg. H. K. Maclachlan, on general duty, Presidency Circle, is appointed to the medical charge of the F-9 R. A.

Staff Asst. Surg. D. Sharpe, M.D., is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Staff Asst. Surg. J. M. Waters performed general duty at the Presidency from the 10th January to the 9th February 1872.

It is hereby notified for the information of all departments, with reference to G. O. C. No. 834 of 1871, that H. M.'s Indian troops' ship Crocodile left Suez at 10 P.M. on Sunday the 11th inst., and will therefore probably arrive at Bombay on the 26th idem, the date laid down in the troops' ship programme.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. A.—Lt T. H. Darton, (No. 2 Bat. 6th Brig.), from date of departure, to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. J. S. Quayle (No. 5 Bat. 6th Brig.), in England, from 5th Jan. to 4th July 1872, on medical certificate.

Lt. A. S. Woolley (D Bat 9th Brig.), in England, in extension, from 30th Dec. 1871 to 29th June 1872, on medical certificate.

60th Rifles (3rd Batn.)—Capt. C. Ashburnam, to England, from date of embarkation, for 12 months, on private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 5th Feb. 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—

2nd Batn. 19th Regt—Capt. J. Pyne to have rank as Capt., from the 5th of July 1867.

1st N. I.—The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to re-appoint Capt. G. W. Holdsworth to be 1st Wing Sub., with effect from the date of his rejoining the regiment from general leave.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 64, of 23rd Jan. 1872, Capt. (Brevet Lt.-Col.) H. G. Deedes, 2nd Batn. 60th Foot, Asst. Adjt. Genl., is posted to the Rawul Pindee Division.

Maj. G. B. C. Simpson, S. C., recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

In anticipation of the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C., Capt. J. W. Westby, 41st Foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of his regiment, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

Capt. W. E. Chambers, S. C., is qualified to act as Instr. in Army Signalling, and has completed a short course of instruction in Telegraphy.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 16th Jan. 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. W. Elgee, in medical charge of No. 2 Bat. 13th Brig. R. A., to proceed to Meerut; and appointing Surg.-Major J. E. Moffatt, 1st batn. 14th Foot, to the medical charge of No. 2 Bat. 13th Brig. R. A., in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 18th Jan. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. Scanlan, M.B., 1st batn. 14th Foot, to assume medical charge of the garrison cells Fort William, from the 19th Jan. 1872.

Dated the 22nd Jan. 1872, directing Col. D. S. Dodgson, Ben. Inf., recently returned from furlough to Europe, to do general duty at Fort William.

Jhelum Station Order, dated the 20th Jan. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. A. B. Strahan, attached to the 5th Ben. Cav., to proceed to Loodiana to take medical charge of the 1st Goorkhas.

1st Foot (2nd Batn.)—Regtl. order, dated the 19th Jan. 1872, appointing Lt. A. Smith to act as Adjt. to the left half batn. at Raneekhet, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Ens. W. D. Shaw, relieved.

Dated the 21st Jan. 1872, appointing Ens. W. D. Shaw to act as Adjt., vice Lt. and Adjt. F. Y. Wetherall, promoted, with effect from the 22nd idem.

6th Foot (1st Batn.).—Batn. Order, dated the 27th Nov. 1871, appointing Ens. E. H. Corse-Scott to be Asst. Instr. of Musketry, vice Lt. A. J. O'M. Quin, proceeded to England.

2nd Ben. Cav. Regtl. Order, dated the 20th Jan. 1872, making the following officiating appointments :—

Capt. H. C. Kemble, 1st Squad. Sub. and Offg. 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Campbell, appointed offg. Comdt.

Brevet Capt. W. B. Craigie, 2nd Squad. Sub., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Kemble, appointed offg. 2nd in Comd.

LEAVE.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules for the grant of local leave to regimental officers of the British service not under Indian Pension Rules :—

1.—General Officers commanding divisions or districts are empowered to grant, without reference or report to Army Head Qrs., to regimental officers of British Corps under their command, general leave in India to the extent and under the restrictions prescribed by G. O. No. 182 of 1870, para. 3.

2.—Applications for leave which if granted would reduce the officers required for regimental duty below the prescribed number, and applications from officers holding regimental staff appointments, will continue to be submitted for the orders of the C.-in-C.

3.—General Officers will understand, with reference to this extension of their authority, that the grant of local leave must be withheld, even though the required number of officers should be present for duty, whenever in their opinion it would be likely to impair the efficiency of the corps to which the applicant belongs.

4.—All other regulations respecting leave to officers of the British service remain unaltered.

COLLEGES.

With reference to the orders G. O. dated 13th July 1865, p. 161 S. O.; and G. O. No. 69, dated 10th April 1866, the Right Hon. the C.-in-C. is pleased to notify that the Govt. of India have authorized the number of students for the Surveying Class of the Thomason College, Roorkee, being increased from 10 to 20, provided only one officer from each regiment is allowed to attend the course.

DRESS.

The following extract (para. 6), of a military letter, from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 309, dated the 6th Dec. 1871, is published for information :—

"H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in C. has approved of the rule laid down in para. 593 of the Queen's Regulations, and the dress prescribed for the unattached officers on half pay, at pp. 106-8, 'Dress Regulations, 1864,' being made applicable to retired Indian officers."

ECCLESIASTICAL.—CEMETERIES.

In supersession of G. G. O. No. 159, dated 19th Feb., and G. O. No. 53, dated 20th March 1826, it is hereby notified for general information and guidance, that Govt. has been pleased to decide that as the Chaplain and Executive Engineer are specially responsible for the care and maintenance of cemeteries and church yards in cantonments, and of the funds connected with them, the charge of the cemetery, &c., in the absence of the Chaplain, is to devolve on the Executive Engineer or other Executive Officer of the P. W. D.

STORES—RELIEFS.

The Govt. of India having approved of the retention and redistribution in this country of the water bottles belonging to British troops returning to England, H. E. the C.-in-C. in India directs that they shall be returned into store at the embarkation depots.

This order is applicable to all troops, whether effective soldiers, invalids, or time-expired men.

STORES.

With reference to the rules laid down in section 18 of the Bengal Military Regulations, the attention of officers composing committees of survey is called to the necessity of a thorough personal examination of all stores submitted for their inspection, as the Govt. of India attaches great importance to these reports.

ROYAL ENGINEERS—DEPOTS—LEAVE.

The following letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 313, dated India Office, London, the 14th Dec. 1871, to the Right Hon. the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, is published for information :—

"Your despatch No. 198, dated 14th July 1871, asks for information as to the position of an officer of the old Indian Cadre of Royal Engrs., on the seconded list, who might, while in England, be ordered to do duty at the depot.

"I consider that if an officer on the seconded list were ordered to depot duty while on furlough with retention of appointment, he would be kept on that list and would have a right to return to his appointment until he had been absent from India for the period of his furlough.

"An officer who might join the depot, at the expiration of his furlough, would cease to be seconded."

POSTAL NOTICES.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 19	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 27	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Mar. 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Feb. 19	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 5-30 P.M.

Commencing with the Mail to leave on the 12th February, the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office, up to 4 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters, up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 4 to 5 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Feb. 19	Friday	July 26
,,	,, 26	,,	Aug. 2
,,	Mar. 4	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 30
,,	Apr. 1	,,	Sept. 6
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 13
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 29	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	May 6	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 27	,,	Nov. 4
Friday	,, 31	,,	,, 11
,,	June 7	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 21	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 9
,,	July 5	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5; every additional 4 ounces—annas 5.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawl to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan i.e., for Penn, Nagotna Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year	,, 24 0 0
Three Months	,, 14 0 0
One Month	,, 5 0 0
One Week	,, 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes,* specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

IN consequence of the melancholy and deeply-lamented DEATH of H. E. the VICEROY, the REGATTA, which was to have taken place on the 21st instant, is POSTPONED until MARCH next, the date to be fixed hereafter, and of which due Notice will be given.

JAMES BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Yacht Club.

14th February.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BALLAUF—February 10th, at No. 74, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr Otto Ballauf, of a daughter.

FAUNCE—February 8th, at Quilon, the wife of Captain Bonham Faunce, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

RONDEAU—February 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. R. Rondeau, Senior, of a son.

WOODHOUSE—February 10th, at Saugor, the wife of Captain Arthur T. Woodhouse, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CALEY—OLIVER—February 3rd, at the Church Mission Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. E. H. Du Bois, assisted by the Rev. Walter Clayton, the Rev. John Caley, to Elizabeth Allenby, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Oliver, Surgeon, Newton on Trent, Lincolnshire.

WATSON—HAMILTON—February 8th, at Umballa, by the Rev. W. Rotton, Richard Watson, Esq., to Grace Josephine Parker, the youngest daughter of the late William Montgomery Hamilton, of the Quarter-Master-General's Office.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

The Americans make a slight mistake in supposing that, after the repudiation of the Treaty of Washington, the only result will be "a return to the former position." A year ago the English people were willing to refer the Alabama claims to arbitration, in the belief that they would be condemned to pay a good round sum of money as damages. No English Minister, after the fresh experience we have had of American sharp practice, can offer to submit the question to arbitration again. Our Government opened negotiations last year, in the belief that, if we agreed to make a concession by consenting to let direct claims be sent to arbitration, the citizens of the United States would gladly accept this token of repentance, and abandon the preposterous indirect claims set up by Mr. Sumner and General Butler; and it was supposed that a certain sum of money would be paid over, and that then all would be forgotten and forgiven, and the two nations would be united for ever in the bonds of friendship. But, when the Treaty had been signed, we found, to our amazement, that the Americans disregarded their part of the bargain altogether, and that they still urged their indirect claims with as much pertinacity as if the Treaty of friendship had no existence. They first of all, in fact, beguiled us into concluding a Treaty that was most distasteful to our national pride, by the offer of a consideration, and then, when we had signed the bond, robbed us of the promised reward of our self-humiliation. It is true that the language of the Treaty is loose enough to give a clever legal practitioner an excuse for thrusting the indirect as well as the direct claims of the States on the attention of the arbitrators; but, when nations sign a Treaty of friendship, one does not expect either of them to take advantage of slips of this kind. This, however, is the second serious attempt that England has made to secure a friendly settlement of the Alabama difficulty; on both occasions she has been foiled by the extravagance of the Americans themselves; and we venture to predict that she will henceforth hold her hand and keep her money in her pocket. It is plain that we cannot buy American friendship by paying for the mischief actually done by the Alabama, and that, if we satisfy the direct claims, the States will always owe us a grudge for not having satisfied the indirect claims also; and, this being so, it would be absurd for us to throw away money which we shall certainly want for other purposes by-and-bye. The most plausible explanation of a transaction which does little honour to American diplomacy is that President Grant's Cabinet concluded the Treaty in all sincerity, but that other influences have since been at work to induce the Government to break off the Treaty in the only way left open to them, by putting forward a case so outrageous that no independent nation could help resenting as an insult the proposal to refer it to arbitration. We doubt very much if the plot in which the Russian ambassador, M. Catacazy, figured as one of the chief conspirators, and the object of which was to prevent the establishment of friendly relations between England and the United States, was so utterly barren of results as the dismissal of M. Catacazy led the world to believe.

The lately-published Government minutes on Army Reduction, containing, amongst other interesting matter, the minute by Lord Napier of Magdala (made public accidentally, as is the general supposition), must afford plentiful subject for reflection to the most every-day thinker on Indian Polity.

Chieftains with large contingents, such as Scindia and others, instead of feeling aggrieved by the mention of their names, will be rather inclined to be flattered at their principalities and powers being taken so much notice of, as to be the subject of controversy in a Commander-in-Chief's minute; knowing that, unless they give Government grounds to mete out punishment to them for some act of disloyalty, we have no excuse to order a reduction of the forces we have already sanctioned their maintaining, as the same Government that has recently bestowed exalted orders on them cannot well so stultify itself as to tell them their armed forces are excessive, which is tantamount to a hint that they are not trusted. Most people are aware that the Wahabee prosecution case collapsed, because it came out that so many distinguished foreigners whom we had delighted to honour were mixed up in it, that it would not have looked well to have pinned a light blue ribbon on a Chieftain's breast one year and indict him for treason the next. Our fine old Commander-in-Chief knows, perhaps, more of what we can expect from our feudatories than any man in India. Possibly, his words may be prophetic. Anyhow, they are worth weighing, as they have come before us. Besides those whom he enumerates as being busy importing and constructing weapons of war, it may not be generally known that our faithful ally, the Maharaja of Cashmere, is also busy at the same game. Any visitor to the "Happy Valley" must know, if he has taken the trouble to enquire, that His Highness has a gun-powder and arm factory at work without intermission. The hours chosen for labour are odd, *i.e.,* from nightfall to dawn! However, it appears our policy to keep *in* with Cashmere, as the Maharaja appears to enjoy an immunity from the observance of treaties. For instance, part of his pact was that he rendered his territory liable to confiscation if he extended it without the permission of our Government; notwithstanding which, he shoots a force over the hills and far away to a little place called Gilgit. His troops eject the heirs to the property, commit the most frightful atrocities on men, women, and children, and, in the name of Cashmere, quietly "occupy the land," and have done so for some years now, their commissariat supplies and reliefs being regularly sent from Cashmere proper.

It is well known also that in the Umbeyla campaign our enemy received arms and supplies via Cashmere, so, after all, Indian Polity is, as Lord Dundreary would say, "One of those things "that no fella on earth can understand"! The soldiery of Cashmere, with the exception of some formidable-looking Tartar and Afghan ruffians, are too much of the "Bombastes" Army pattern to give our Government the least cause for uneasiness. Their power of recruiting is *nil,* as His Highness Rundheer Singh has such an exalted opinion of his subjects that he enlists no Cashmeries in his army, for two reasons—firstly, they are *curs* (except the shikaries); and secondly, he knows he is so cordially hated, they would not fight for him; so he is obliged to employ mercenaries from the provinces under British and other foreign rule. But the troops maintained by other independent Chiefs are not all so despicable. However, railroads enable us to concentrate large bodies of men so rapidly now-a-days, that, if our British force in India is left unreduced, there is little or no cause for anxiety, even if the blackest times should come. Our chief seat of safety lies in the jealousy that exists between these said Maharajahs and Nawabs. They hate and distrust one another much more than they do the Christian Government that gives them stars and ribbons and high-sounding titles.

It is instructive to notice how entirely the two noble Lords holding the highest administrative and military posts in India differ regarding the subject of heavy taxation, Lord Mayo ascribing to it every conceivable danger, and Lord Napier of Magdala giving it as his opinion that our never having less hold on the affections of the people than at present is not *at all* attributable to the Income Tax, "of which"—His Excellency says—"we should have heard very little if Euro-"peans had been exempt." The whole subject is one too complicated and too full of ramifications to discuss in a leading article. Much as we all dislike being mulcted of a portion of our little earnings to help to pay the bill, of which the Army charges, as shewn in the Budgets, come to 51 per cent. of our revenue, yet he would be a very short-sighted politician, who proposed, as a remedy of the evil, the withdrawal from India of a single British soldier.

No further intelligence has reached us from Calcutta regarding the assassination of Lord Mayo, the arrival of the Glasgow, with the Viceroy's body on board, not being reported yet. Lord Mayo is understood to have made it a special request that his remains should be conveyed home for burial.

The Madras General Hospital is to be supplied with a punkah-pulling machine, the invention of Mr. Orr.

LORD MAYO's death was not known in Allahabad on Tuesday morning, the *Pioneer* of that day not containing a word about it.

The talookdars of Oudh have resolved to present a congratulatory address to Her Majesty on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

OWING to the late heavy storms both the Chenaub and Jhelum rivers have risen in floods, and carried away the pontoon bridges by which they were crossed.

COLONEL DENNYS, the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad, will leave Allahabad in a few days to take charge of the Nagpore Commissionership, during the absence of Mr. Pedder on special duty.

IT is remarked by the Calcutta native daily to be a singular fact that both Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay, and Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, are about to lay down the reins of government of their respective Presidencies without a sigh from the local English Press.

THE *Madras Times* says it understands that Mr. Justice Holloway is the judge to whom will fall the duty of trying Lord Napier's libel case on Thursday. The trial, however, will no doubt be adjourned, as Lord Napier, who is to act as Governor General, will probably be leaving early for Calcutta.

THE *Mofussilite* has heard that the court of inquiry held to investigate the circumstances under which the man of the 20th Hussars at Umballa met his death on the 29th ultimo at the hands of his comrade have found that there were extenuating circumstances in connection with the commission of the crime.

IT is rumoured in Madras that as a mark of appreciation of Lord Napier's having interested himself in and benefited the Civil Orphanages in Madras, some of the inhabitants are endeavouring to get up a subscription to meet the cost of painting a portrait of His Excellency. It is not decided yet what size the portrait is to be.

THE Government of Fort Saint George having solicited sanction of the Supreme Government to the commutation of the stipends of some of the Carnatic Political stipendiaries drawing small pensions, and whose ages respectively exceed 70 years, the local Government has been informed that commutation of pensions exceeding Rs. 20 per annum is not admissible under the ordinary rules, unless there be particular reasons for admitting it.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) have been informed that in conformity with a requisition from the Home Government, all papers, and the necessary information connected with the subject of decentralization of the finances, and the levy of local rates and taxes for local purposes in India, have lately been supplied to the Secretary of State by the India Government to enable His Grace to comply with an order of the House of Commons on this subject. The returns of Imperial and local rates and taxes required by the Select Committee of the House, to which we alluded some time back, will, we believe, be submitted shortly.

THE affairs of the Opera committee have come to a crisis, and the committee have advertised a notice in which they lay before the subscribers and the public the present position and future prospects of the undertaking. The committee admit that the undertaking has been a failure, and that they have to face a deficit of Rs. 20,000. They announce their determination to keep faith with the company at any cost; and they call a meeting of the subscribers on Wednesday, and invite the public generally to assist them by attending at the Opera House more frequently during the remainder of the season. Could not the company be induced to make a short stay in Bombay on their way to Europe? Though we have not been able to engage an opera company for the season, a few weeks spent in Bombay by the Calcutta artistes would, we imagine, prove profitable.

WE hear from Poona that the February course of Army Signalling commenced at Poorundhur on the 1st instant, and that the class consists of a large number of officers selected from the three arms of the service. The work to be done in so short a time as that allowed by Government appears to be most severe, especially when four different methods of signalling have to be learnt during the course. The first period of study is taken up in learning the numerical and auxiliary signs, by means of which messages can be transmitted by the use of the Code book. When this has been mastered, then attention is devoted to the acquisition of the numerical alphabet, which is brought into use when the Code book is supposed to be not available. After this, the Morse alphabet, such as is used in the Telegraph Department, with the exception of a few signs, which differ. By means of this alphabet, any message can be sent the same way as it is by wire, the dots and bars being represented by short and long flashes of a flag. The above three methods of signalling are also exemplified by means of a shutter, made on the principle of a venetian blind, the opening and shutting of which at short or long intervals denotes the "dots and bars" as described. Lastly, the telegraphing by marine signals or flags. The above different methods of signalling have to be mastered in the short space of four weeks; and, when it is taken into consideration that a telegraph clerk is not considered qualified as a signaller until after a period of six months, the knowledge acquired by the officers, in four weeks, must be very superficial and easily to be forgotten, unless some inducement is held out to them by Government to keep it up when they return to their respective regiments and stations. The confusion of mind resulting from the practice of all these methods will end, "we should imagine," by each officer arriving at the state of idiocy, represented in *Punch's* caricature "of a Subaltern, after hard study, sitting on the floor, pulling the wire of a wax doll to make it open and shut its eyes," which will re-call to his feeble recollection "Dots and Bars." We have described the agony of mind we suppose each officer will have to undergo; their bodily agony caused by journeying long distances on very indifferent Commissariat camels, "of which Government supply four," we may touch upon hereafter. We cordially concur in the opinion given, that the Superintendent of Army Signalling is a most energetic and efficient Government servant; and that Government have, for once, put the right man in the right place, and not a square peg in a round hole.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE Major-General Commanding the Poona Division of the Army is about to proceed to-morrow on a tour of inspection to Ahmednuggur, accompanied by Colonel Warden, Assistant Adjutant General P. D. A., and Captain Du Vernet, A. D. C.—*Deccan Herald,* Feb. 14.

THE Commander-in-Chief left Delhi by train for Jubbulpore yesterday morning *en route* for the new sanitarium at Pachmari. His Excellency was accompanied by the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals, the Military Secretary, and the Deputy Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery.—*Pioneer.*

A BATTERY F Brigade R. H. A. will arrive at Allahabad to-day *en route* to Lucknow, and halt here during to-morrow. The following officers are with the battery :—Captain A. H. Lindsay, commanding; Captain Gully, Captain Machell, Assistant Surgeon Mackinon, and Veterinary Surgeon Lemon.—*Ibid.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CALCUTTA, 14TH FEB., 12-40 P.M.

GENERAL BROWNLOW, on the 5th, reports Howlong Chiefs desirous of submitting, but afraid to approach the Camp. Two or three had promised to send captives. The General intends moving against them as soon as Commissariat arrangements permit. Three formidable rivers and ranges intervene between Camp and the most powerful Chief. It will take twenty days to reach him and return.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

YESTERDAY morning the Consular body waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of testifying their deep regret at the melancholy death of the Viceroy and Governor General of India. There were present, dressed in mourning, the Consuls for America, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Turkey, and they were received with some ceremony by the Governor, who was attended by the Military Secretary to Government, the Hon. Major-General Marriott, C.S.I., the Private Secretary, Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, and the Aide-de-Camps, Captain Van Straubenzee, Ewart, and Jervoise, who also all wore mourning. The senior among the Consuls, Mr. Gumpert, was spokesman, and addressed with much feeling the following speech to the Governor :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the assembled Consuls, accredited with Her Brittanic Majesty's Government of Bombay, deem it a duty, which we believe to be fully in accordance with the sentiments of the Governments and nations which we represent, to avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to express to you, Her Majesty's representative here, our profound and deep sorrow at the untimely death of the Viceroy and Governor General, by which Her Majesty and her subjects in India have been deprived of one whose just and benevolent government was a blessing to the people of this country and an honour to the British Crown. The abhorrence with which the sad intelligence will be received by every person, of whatever creed or colour, will we are assured be mingled with the deepest sympathy with the Countess of Mayo. In conclusion we beg to request your Excellency will be the interpreter of our sentiments to the Countess of Mayo, to the Government of India, and the Supreme Government."

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD replied with a most courteous and feeling speech. He thanked the Consular body for their attention, and eulogised the late noble Viceroy, whom he had personally well known, and therefore lamented his death the more. The Governor said, further, he would not fail to bring to Her Majesty's notice the sentiments expressed on behalf of the Consuls by Mr. Gumpert, and he would also communicate the same to the Countess of Mayo and to the Government of India.

After some conversation between the Governor and individual Consuls, the deputation retired.

The foreign Consuls have resolved to wear mourning in the same manner, and to carry their national flags half-mast high as long as it will be done by the British authorities in this Presidency.

THE following was yesterday issued as a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* :—

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1872.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council republishes the following Notifications, by the Government of India, of 13th February 1872 :—

"No. 751.—Whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Napier of Merchistoun, upon whom the office of Governor-General of India has devolved, under section 50 of the Indian Councils' Act, has declared that it is not his intention to assume the said office until he shall have taken his seat in Council, it is hereby notified in accordance with section 51 of the said Act, and section 62 of the Act of 3rd and 4th years of King William the Fourth, cap. 85, that the office of Acting Governor-General has devolved upon the Honourable John Strachey, Senior Ordinary Member of Council, until His Excellency's arrival."

"No. 752.—With reference to the great public calamity announced in yesterday's *Gazette Extraordinary,* the Acting Governor-General in Council directs that the flag at the Castle be hoisted half-mast high until further orders. Forty-nine minute guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery this afternoon, the last gun to be fired at sunset. Similar marks of respect will be paid on receipt of this notification at the respective seats of Government, and at all the principal military stations in India.

"The Acting Governor-General in Council directs that all the officers in Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine Services do put themselves into mourning for a period of one month, and invites all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India to join in this tribute of respect to the memory of the late Earl Mayo.

"Further orders will be issued on the arrival of the remains of the late Viceroy, now on their way to Calcutta."

By order,
E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

LORD MAYO'S ADDRESS AT THE RANGOON DURBAR.

THE following is, we believe, the textual address of Lord Mayo to the native gentlemen assembled in Durbar on the 31st ultimo at Rangoon :—

"Officials and Gentlemen of British Burmah,—It gives me sincere gratification to meet you here to-day. I thank you not only for coming, but for the splendid and hearty reception you gave me on my arrival. This is the first time since India has become an integral part of the British Empire that a Viceroy has visited British Burmah. In doing honour to me you do honour to our Gracious Sovereign, who has sent me to represent Her Majesty and British Rule in this land. Let no man tell you that any change is likely to occur. Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim are British, and British they will remain for many generations of men; but we rule you only for your good—we govern in order that you should live in peace, prosperity, and happiness—that you should be free to come and go—that whatever you possess should be secure—that all your rights should be preserved and your national customs and habits respected. In the Chief Commissioner and the officers under his control you have men who will attend to your wants—who will administer strict justice, and endeavour in every way to increase the prosperity of all. In such duty they will always receive the warm support of the Viceroy and the Government of India. Whatever petitions you have presented will be carefully considered, and all representations that are made by you will be inquired into."—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 14TH FEB., 2 P.M.

The Market opened quiet but steady, and closed steadier.

Sales	12,000 bales.
Surats	4,000 ,,
Dhollera	8¾d.
Do. Feb. ship., Canal.	8½d.
Oomra.	8¾d.
Do. Feb. deliv., Canal.	9d.

Great sympathy is felt among the Irish for Countess Mayo.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALABAMA CASE.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 14TH FEB., 2-19 A.M.

The Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison has been raised to the Peerage, with the title of Viscount Ossington.

Sir Louis Malet has been elected a member of the Council of India.

The House of Commons, to-night, ordered the production of the English case in the Alabama claims.

LONDON, 14TH FEBRUARY.

The reply from America to Earl Granville's note arrived in London yesterday.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Colonel Sykes, stated that the Duke of Argyll had decided not to grant bonus compensation to Indian officers upon any other terms than those mentioned in the despatch of the 8th August 1866.

The subscriptions raised in England in aid of the Livingstone Search Expedition amount to £5,000.

WASHINGTON, 13TH FEBRUARY.

The Senate have rejected the Amnesty Bill.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 13TH FEB., 1-35 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and lower.

Sales	8,000 bales.
Surats	3,000 ,,
2 Days' receipts at the U.S. Ports	22,000 ,,
On Ex. and Spec	2,000 ,,
Imports	27,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera,	8¾d.
Broach,	8¾d.
Compta,	7¾d.
Uplands,	11⅛d.
Oomrawuttee,	8¾d.
Dharwar,	8¾d.
Orleans,	11½d.

The Manchester Market to-day was quiet and but little doing.

7 lb. Shirtings, or qual	8s. 9d.
8¼ lb.	10s. 1½d.
3 lb. Madapolams	4s.
40 Mule Twist	1s. 3d.
39 in. Jaconets.	4s.

LONDON, 13TH FEB., 1-55 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet.

Opening Sales	10,000 bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports 2 days.	22,000 ,,
Imports	27,000 ,,
Uplands	11 5/16d.
Orleans	11 9/16d.

THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL COCKBURN.

THE following was issued as a *Gazette of India* Extraordinary at Calcutta, on Saturday :—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 10th February 1872.

The Governor-General in Council announces, with deep regret, the death, at twenty-five minutes past three this afternoon, of His Excellency Rear Admiral James H. Cockburn, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

By this lamented event the Royal Navy is deprived of the services of a gallant and distinguished officer, and the Government of India loses one whose aid and advice it highly valued.

It is requested that all officers off duty at the Presidency will attend the funeral of the late Admiral Cockburn.

The flag of Fort William will be hoisted half-mast high until the funeral has taken place, and thirteen minute guns will be fired from the ramparts at the time of the ceremony.

The Brigadier-General commanding the Presidency District will make all necessary arrangements for the funeral procession, which will leave Government House at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon for the military burial ground at Bhowanipore.

By order of the of Governor-General of India in Council.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to Govt. of India, Marine Dept.

THE FUNERAL.

THE *Englishman* says—The funeral *cortége* of Rear Admiral J. H. Cockburn, Commander-in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, left Government House yesterday afternoon at four o'clock for the military cemetery at Bhowanipore. The funeral procession consisted of two Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, H.M.'s 1-14th and 107th Regiments of Foot, and 13th Regiment Native Infantry, under the command of the Brigadier-General of the Presidency.

The remains of the late Admiral were conveyed on a gun-carriage, the Union Jack forming a pall, on which were placed the hat and sword of the deceased. The procession formed in the following order :—

Advance Guard—Native Cavalry.
13th Regiment N. I.
H. M.'s 1-14th Regiment of Foot.
H. M.'s 107th Regiment of Foot.
Two Batteries of Artillery.
Bands of 1-14th and 107th Regiment.
Coffin on gun-carriage.
Seamen and Marines of H.M.S. Daphne.
Petty Officers H.M.S. Daphne.
Chief Mourners—Captain Adams, H.M.S. Daphne, Mr. Bethune, and Mr. Harris, Secretary R.N.
Pall-Bearers.—Officers of H.M.S. Daphne.
Viceregal Body-guard.

The *cortege* proceeded slowly along the Ellenborough Course, lined on either side by large numbers of spectators.

On reaching the burial ground, the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Chaplain of St. Johns.

The Field Battery fired a salute over the grave. This salute was taken up by the Fort, thirteen minute guns being fired from the ramparts, as well as from H.M.S Daphne, lying in the river.

During the ceremony, the flag of the Fort was hoisted half-mast high.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Now, what shall I tell you of Shalamar? I hardly know myself, for it completely baffles my poor pen to describe such a scene; for all is beautiful there, all is lovely, all is enchanting. As you enter the main archway and see the frescoed walls and painted domes; the line of fountains vanishing in the distance; the beautiful green trees on every side, arranged with mathematical precision; the enchanted lime groves, wherein it is the acme of Eastern felicity to wander wheresoever Fancy leads you; as you see the lovely shaded croquet lawn; the summer baths, glistening in the sun; the echoing domes; the parapets in the distance; and the watch-towers tipping the tallest trees in the four remote corners of the garden—I say, as you view all these, the picture is so bewitching, so lovely, so beautiful, that you feel your animal spirits in their highest exuberance, and, for the moment, forget this world and all that therein is—except, of course, this charming spot in it. But this is viewing Shalamar by day. Under the pale influence of a summer night's moon, the air filled with the fragrance of its flowers, the fountains playing, and all around enveloped in a sheen of liquid light, the scene must be truly exquisite, its witchery must be complete; in fact, it must be so Fairy-like, so fascinating, that, to a mind susceptible of artistic beauty and deep feeling, it would appear rather like the vision of some far-off dream than a faithful reality. I can quite forgive a young fellow getting spoony under such an influence; and as for the more impressionable daughters of Eve, young and imaginative, and full of novelistic lore, why, let discretion, personified by one who has trod that path before, put in a timely interference, and, tapping you, innocent little children, on your head, say—Beware! The "one" here alluded to is not myself, allow me to tell you, but another individual altogether, to whom *I* am indebted for the warning, and whose sentiments I merely reiterate, so that the uninitiated youth of Lahore, who may be contemplating a moonlight gambol in Shalamar next summer, may not say, "We had none to tell us that the groves of Plato do not exist in the 19th century, and that they had long since been numbered with the past." So, you see, I make your columns the means of enlightening the young, and guiding them in the proper path, and I hope you will reward my commendable efforts by directing that my papers be sent to me more regularly, as some of them have not reached me lately.

Enlightening youth has, I believe, some affinity to education, and this fact has just reminded me to tell you that you must not fancy Lahore has been completely outrun by our go-ahead Bombay. You may have schools and colleges there, but so have we, and our Lahore High School bids fair to become one of the best preparatory institutions in India. Although for some short time past it has been in a transition state owing to change of masters, &c., it will soon be in trim working order, as the new Head Master, the Rev. Mr. Gulliver, M.A., is expected here in the beginning of next month, and he, with the assistance of Dr. Robert Hawthorn, Ph. D., as second master, is sure to work up the school. The last-named gentleman, I should tell you, has already arrived, and is said to be a man of high attainments.

SIMLA, 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE general idea prevailing among Paharees, at the commencement of this winter, that it would be a very severe one, turns out to be correct. The cold is intense, the thermometer was 6 degrees below freezing point in a verandah facing the west to-day, and remains so up to 11-30 A.M.! Snow is falling fast; it lies a foot deep on the ground; icicles hang from every available shed, out-office and house-top, and this morning I observed, for the first time, the windows inside the house with a coating of thin ice over them, such as one sees during a winter in England when the eyes and nose are the only organs exposed to the cold of the early mornings. In short, I have never felt the cold more severely in England than I have in Simla this season.

Last evening, about 8-45 to 9 o'clock P.M., the lieges at Simla were startled by several reports as of distant cannon or thunder; as there were no flashes preceding the noises, they could not have been thunder, and it is doubtful whether artillery could have produced them, as Simla is too far removed from any native State to hear such discharges; besides, the noises were heard long after sunset, when salutes are not usual, and were moreover heard at irregular intervals. Some people assert that the noises were caused by avalanches from the roofs of high houses, and I am inclined to think this the most reasonable solution of the mystery, though, as there was a hard frost at the time, the snow might have waited till the morning!

I observe a report to the effect that Mr. Cowan, the Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana, has been "suspended" for his prompt action in the recent outbreak of Kookas. If this be true, I wonder what would have been done to him had he not acted with decision, and if the peace of the country had consequently been endangered for weeks by the outbreak, or if the Kookas had taken possession of the Government Treasury and murdered a few dozen Europeans? Would Mr. Cowan have been made Commissioner and K. C. S. I. on the spot? Perhaps it was Mr. Cowan's duty to have strung up the friendly Chiefs who suppressed the outbreak, and who punished the rebels and murderers after their own fashion without the form of trial! Surely it is high time that this marked sympathy with rebels and murderers should cease; or, the horrors of 1857 have faded from our memory all too soon!—*Delhi Gazette.*

UMBALLA, 7TH FEBRUARY.

As I was unable to send you an authentic account of the murder committed by one of the men of the 20th Hussars in my former communication, I now take the opportunity to do so.

Burns, a private of the regiment above-mentioned, shot a comrade, a Private Connors of the same corps, for having illicit connection with his wife. Burns invited Connors to breakfast, but the latter, thinking that his presence at the same table with the husband would be somewhat indelicate, declined the invitation. Unfortunately the paramour chanced to meet the husband at the canteen, when he was again invited to come over to his quarters, but which he again refused. Connors then treated Burns to a few pegs, and left him in the canteen. Shortly after Burns left the canteen and made his way home; on his arrival he found Connors in his wife's bed-room. Seeing this outrageous trespass committed on his privacy he loaded his carbine, but before he had time to fire the light was extinguished. After a few minutes of suspense, Connors then drew a match in order to re-light the candle; just at this juncture Burns fired, and killed him on the spot, the ball entering the mouth and passing at the back of ear, I am not certain which; Burns then came out of the room and shouted out that he was a murderer. After shouting several times that he was a murderer he then went into his room and re-loaded his piece and went to the Armourer Sergeant's quarters, evidently to shoot him, but the door being well secured from inside all his attempts at bursting it open were fruitless. He then retraced his steps to his quarters and barred all the doors. The corporal of the Provost went over and asked him why he was making so much noise, and behaving in such a boisterous manner, and interrogated him about opening the door. Burns, instead of opening the door, leaped out of the window, carbine in hand, and fell on his face, the fall stunning him. The corporal then grappled with him and held him down till assistance arrived; he was then strapped and sent off to the quarter-guard, and from thence to the hospital, where he is at present undergoing medical treatment in consequence of the bruises which he had received from the fall.—*Id.*

BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSARY AT GUNDEVI.—During last month 185 patients were admitted into the Dispensary at Gundevi, in the Gaekwar's territory.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. Bhimacharaya Zalakikar has been appointed Sanscrit teacher in the Elphinstone College, vice Mr. Vithal Gunnesh Patwardhan, deceased.

DESERTION.—Two seamen of the ship Jane Law were charged with deserting their ship, and were each sentenced by Mr. Connon on Tuesday to two days' imprisonment.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a labourer employed on board the steamer Peshawur had his leg broken by a fall of a bale of piece-goods. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—A native paper states that passengers going by the night trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway complain that lights in the carriages go out before the last station is reached.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE LATE VICEROY.—All the public and private offices, banking and educational establishments were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of His Excellency the late Viceroy.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Mahadeo Vishnoo Kane, B. A., first assistant, Ahmedabad High School, has been appointed to act as head master of that institution, vice Mr. Best, temporarily transferred to the Elphinstone College.

THEFT OF COPPER COINS.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced one Muccoond Jeewa to four months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing gold and copper coins belonging to Mr. T. Crawford.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The native papers of Bombay recommend Government to allow a public holiday on the 20th inst., being the day appointed to offer prayers for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Portuguese Street, Coombarwada, in the house of one Heera Jetha. By the exertions of the police the fire was soon put out. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 50.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The first of the series of lectures for the current year in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution will be delivered on or about the 20th inst. by Mr. Cooke, Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College. The subject of the lecture is "The Electric Telegraph."

SMALL CAUSES AND POLICE COURTS.—The Small Causes Court was entirely closed yesterday. The parties whose cases were fixed for hearing for the day were present in Court, and were told that their cases were postponed.—The morning cases were disposed of in the Police Courts yesterday, and the Courts were closed at 1 P.M.

OLD OFFENDER.—Abdoola Ally Mahomed, an old offender, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering at 1st Memonwara Street and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Francis Oubley, a seaman of the ship Westminster, was charged before Mr. Connon on Tuesday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—A seaman of the ship Tethys was charged with a similar offence and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two Goanese were placed at the bar; one of them was charged with stealing gold and silver

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

ornaments, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of one Jewa Caitan Mendoz; and the other with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. They were convicted and each sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—The Hindoostanee performance of "Goolay-Bukaylee," which was advertised to be performed for families only last night, was postponed as a mark of respect to the memory of the melancholy death of His Excellency Earl Mayo. We are further requested to state that these amateurs perform to-night for famillies, and we trust the company will be rewarded by a crowded house.

Chief of Winchur.—A correspondent of the *Dnyn Prakash* says that in the town of Yawala, in the jagir of the Chief of Winchur, a certain piece of land outside the town gate has been used rent free by the people of the town as a market-place from the time of the Mogul rule. The Chief has now made some enclosures in this place, and intends to construct stalls also, in order to levy rent from those who come to sell their articles there.

Fatal Accident.—Our Mahableshwur correspondent records a sad accident which took place at the hills on the 9th instant. A sepoy belonging to a Marwarie took up a gun (which had been left at the Marwarie's house), not knowing it was loaded. He put the cock back and let it go again, when the gun went off lodging its contents in his body near the arm-pit. He was at once removed to the hospital, but life was extinct, and nothing could be done for him. This is another warning against the incautious handling of fire-arms.—*Deccan Herald.*

A Gentle Warning against Dog-Shooting.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Monday last, Mr. G. T. Molecey, Architectural Engineer, was charged before Mr. Cooper, by one Haji Shakh Amin, with having committed trespass and shot the complainant's dog. Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham appeared for the prosecution, and examined the complainant and two witnesses. It appeared from their evidence that on the morning of the 3rd instant, Mr. Molecey went to the complainant's shed with a gun in his hand and shot the dog. The animal died immediately. In his defence, Mr. Molecey admitted that he shot the dog, but stated that he had been under great irritation, in consequence of disturbance caused to him and his wife during the night by the barking of the dog. At the close of the case, Mr. Cooper observed that, on the very statement of the defendant himself, he was guilty of an illegal act. The magistrate said that the defendant would not have been justified, even if the dog had been barking in his own compound, in shooting it. His proper course was to communicate with the police with regard to the disturbance and not to take the law into his own hands. His Worship was, however, willing to believe that the defendant did the act in a moment of great irritation, and, under that view alone, he would discharge him. In doing this, he hoped that the defendant would not be guilty of such an illegal act in future. The magistrate referred the complainant to the Small Causes Court to recover the value of his dog, if so advised. Mr. Molecey contributed Rs. 5 to the poor-box before leaving the Court.

NOTICE.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, request you to convene, as early as practicable, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of expressing the deep sorrow felt by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects at the assassination at Port Blair of His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and sympathising with the Countess of Mayo in her sad bereavement.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
A. D. Sassoon.
Venayekrao Appasaheb Koorundwarker.
Cowasjee Jehangir.
F. H. Souter.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
W. Loudon.
Dustoor Peshotunjee Byramjee Sunjana.
J. O'Leary.
J. Jefferson.
Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia.
Venayek Jagonathjee Sunkersett,
E. A. Sassoon.
Dinsha Manockjee Petit.
John Connon.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
N. Spencer.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy
Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia.
Frank Jefferson.
M. Mull.
Lukhmidas Khimjee.
Khimjee Jeeva.
Venayek Wassoodeo.
Narayen Wassoodevjee.
James Bogie.
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
D. McL. Slater.
Morarjee Goculdas.
Soonderdas Mooljee.
Ragoonath Narrayen Khotay.
K. R. Cama.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.
Nana Morojee.
Khunderao C. Bedarkur.
Dhirujlal Mathooradas.
Hirjeebhoy Sorabjee.
Janardhun Sakaran Gadgil.
Javerilal Omiashunker Tanic.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady.
Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy.
Adair Craigie.
Shantaram Narayen.
Robert Knight.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
A. G. Mullins.
Purshotumdas Mohundas.
J. B. Henson.
W. M. Wood.
M. Mouat.
Atmaram Pandoorung.
Selim Solomon.
E. Moses.
E. G. Moberly.
D. E. Owen.
J. K. Bythel.
J. A. Sassoon.
T. F. Punnett.
Byramjee Nowrojee.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
C. M. Cursetjee.
J. M. Cursetjee.
John Paton.
James Taylor.
Eli Hingley.
Narayen Dajee.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Dinsha Jamsetjee.
John E. Bogie.
Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Patel.
Karsandas Madhowdas.
Hurrichund Sadasive.
Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee.
Gunputrao Moroba Pitale.
Balcrustna Nilajee.
Bal Nelajee Patel.
Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.
H. A. Suntook.
G. R. Purvis.
W. H. Purvis.
N. J. Rutnagur.
J. P. Walsh, Captain.
A. T. Annesley, Lt.-Col.
Thakurdas Atmaram Mehta.
Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.
Rahimtoola Ahmed Sayanee.
Pallonjee Pestonjee.
F. Mathew.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.
A. C. Furdoonjee.
Rehmoobhoy Hubibhoy.
Rahimbhoy Alibhoy.
Peerbhoy Khimjee.
Mahomed Dhurrumsey.
Byramjee Dadabhoy.
J. F. Vanderstraten.
S. P. Framjee.
Edward Sexton.
D. S. Kemp.
Hormusjee Rustomjee Oomregur.
Eduljee Rustomjee.
Dhunjeesha Manockji Lalcaca.
A. M. Gubbay.
Giacento Marras.
Silla Marras.
Jamsetjee A. H. Wadia.
Pestonjee Ardesir Wadia.
H. B. Hargovun.
C. M. Seater.
Limjee Manockjee.
Ramcrustna H. Bhundarkur.
Pandoorung Gopal.
Janardhun Gopal.
S. Sultan H.-lem, Z. M.
John Brown.
Shreecrustna Wassoodewjee.
W. G. Corke.
D. Jolley.
Ragoonath S. Jayakar.
Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia.

Bombay, Feb. 13, 1872.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay in the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 14, 1872.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the week ending 3rd February 1872, and the total for the season up to that date:—

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 3rd Feb. 1872.			Total Exports up to 3rd Feb. 1872.			Total Exports up to 3rd Feb. 1871.		
	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full pressed Bales.	Half pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	119	...
Wurdah	1,303	638	...	14794	4,483	5	2,947	3,042	5
Poolgaum	...	80	...	...	383	...	...	775	...
Chandoor	...	32	...	...	222	...	...	97	...
Budnaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,498	1,524	8
Oomrawottee ...	3,081	245	...	24156	1,084	29	...	...	...
Moortizapore...	...	562	143	...	2,363	1,918	...	659	40
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	102	103
Sheagaum......	1,509	926	...	4,621	3,766	145	1,879	4,108	103
Khangaum	3,063	...	...	15354	335	51	8,867	684	2,253
Nandorah	...	18	...	...	122	...	625	464	96
Mulkapore......	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	1,792
Boorhanpore...	...	...	271	...	...	1,599	...	...	897
Khundwa	...	...	1366	...	...	8,514	...	...	470
Hurdah	...	...	135	...	...	2,027	...	...	...
Sohagpore	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	464
Garrawarra	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	273
Nimborah......	...	...	158	...	...	1,297	...	...	...
Seonee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Bagra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Bunkerry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Dogergaum ...	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...
Etarsee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597
	10896	2501	2096	58925	12900	15918	23,816	11474	7,624

		Totals 1871-1872.	1870-71.	
Full pressed ...	...	58,925	23,816	bales.
Half pressed ...	...	12,900	11,474	„
Dokras ...	...	15,918 = 5,306	7,624 = 2,541	„
	3	77,131 ÷ 3	37,831	„

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Commissioner Akola District.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

The *Indian Daily News* has received the following particulars regarding the famine:—

"The towns of Gilan Mazandran, Kom, and Koshan were a little freshened by some goodly showers of rain, but the inhabitants are in the utmost state of destitution. The Shah has, consequently, ordered that provisions be distributed among them gratis. The daily average of deaths, however, is tremendous.

"At Teheran rain fell on the 10th of November and again on the 2nd of December. The price of grain being very high, the Shah directed that the whole stock of wheat in the city be purchased and resold at the rate of 1 keronee per maund (a keronee is about 8 annas in English money). To make up for the loss the Shah has set apart a sum of about 10 lacs of rupees. About 10,000 beggars at present daily wander through the streets of Teheran, about 20 to 30 of whom daily die in the streets through sheer exhaustion and starvation. A staff of Government officials collect their dead bodies for burial. The town is in a most filthy condition, and epidemic is daily expected. The committee for relief, appointed by the Shah, held their first sitting on the 27th of November, where it was resolved to supply corn, clothes, and lodging to the starving poor. In order to put this resolution in force, the poor were next day assembled in the parade *Maidan* and the sum of 28 annas was given to each. The number was so large that about 2,000 men received nothing. They were then taken to the soldiers' barracks for shelter, which accommodated 1,581 destitutes. A hospital has been opened for the ill in another barrack, where food and clothes are plentifully supplied. In order to assist the committee, the Shah has promised a sum of Rs. 12,000 every month, and another sum of Rs. 8,000 for the maintenance of such as were once respectable and of high position in society. Mr. Allison has, again, forwarded small sums to all the telegraph stations for distribution. Distributions have been made on behalf of the Russian Government; but that is in Teheran only."

CABUL.

28th January.—The Amir ordered the Moostoufee to go to Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, Governor of Candahar, who has been here for the last few days, and ask him to render a statement of the revenue. 'I have nothing to do with the revenue department,' he replied, 'as the Kardars of different places, as arranged by the Amir, have the realizing of the revenue. I was merely a Hakim, and have no account of any kind with me.'

29th.—The Amir summoned Bahadoor Khan, nephew of Nazir Naeem Khan, who fled with Sirdar Yakoob Khan, and desired him to point out the property of Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, which had been confiscated by Yakoob Khan, and to prepare a statement of the income and expenditure of Herat during his incumbency. 'Whatever money I have paid in Herat,' he replied, 'I have receipts for, signed by Sirdar Yakoob Khan, with me, and I will present an account of the same shortly.'

30th.—Some time ago the Amir issued an order to enlist men for twenty-seven battalions of infantry from Cabul, Loogur, Kohistan, Ghilzaee, and Jellalabad, but no one has willingly come forward to be engaged.

The Kohistanees, who are fighting and causing bloodshed every day, have promised to raise eight battalions, as the Cabulees are quite unwilling to serve; but since they are forced, they cannot help it. The son of Uzzeez Khan, Ghilzaee, has declined to provide any men for the new force. He said that he would take charge of the roads, but could not find men to serve as sepoys. The Khokyanee, Shunwaree, and Paishboolakees say that they are cultivators, and that they would not serve on any account. Sirdar Ahmed Khan, Hakim of Konair, has promised to supply men. It is very difficult to procure recruits for the Amir's army.

31st.—News has been received from Turkistan that after Nouroze about two hundred and twenty-five thousand emigrants from Russia and other places intend to settle in Turkistan.

In consequence of the Amir's forcing the Cabulees to serve in his army, great excitement is prevailing. Several men have quietly left to settle in other places.

There has been a heavy fall of snow, and the cold is very severe.—*Delhi Gazette.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

Of the ninety chaplains on the Bengal establishment, ten were absent on furlough on the 31st of last December.

In December last the quantity of cotton exported from British Burmah was 10,480 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,79,229.

The Aurora Borealis on the night of Sunday, the 4th instant, was seen distinctly at Lucknow, and caused considerable excitement amongst the natives.

The Raja of Nagod has forwarded Rs. 250 to the Roman Catholic Bishop at Agra for the benefit of the European orphans under his charge, as a thankoffering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

Proposed New Telegraph Station.—The Government of India have been requested by the Madras Government to sanction an application for the opening of a telegraph station at Jaggiapet. The Government telegraph line runs by Shermahommedpett, a village about two miles off.—*Madras Mail.*

Prince Azim Jah's House.—Plans and estimates for converting the Royapettah Police Court into a residence for His Highness the Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, have been handed over by Mr. Chisholm, to Overseer Gooroosawmy Moodelliar, attached to the Presidency Range, and who is in charge of the Chepauk buildings, with directions to proceed with the works at once. As these plans and estimates appear to have been approved of by Government the work will be carried out departmentally under the Superintending Engineer's instructions, due attention being paid to any details of design that may be furnished by the Consulting Architect.—*Ibid.*

The Income-tax in Bengal.—From a Revenue Circular recently issued it appears that the Income-tax returns now coming in, for December 1871, show that satisfactory progress has been made in the assessments generally. The collections do not, however, keep pace with the assessments, and earnest and constant attention, the member in charge directs, must be given to the matter, proceedings under section 37 being taken in every case to which they can be applied, so that the operations under the Act may be entirely completed with the end of this year.—*Indian Daily News.*

Forgery by a Bank Employe.—Painful news reaches us from Rangoon. Mr. C. Pascal, employed in the Bank of Bengal at that place, has been arrested on a charge of forgery. He is accused of having forged cheques to the value of Rs. 10,000 in the name of a Mandalay merchant, whose pass-book being seldom presented offered a certain facility for the fraud. It was reported in Rangoon that Mr. Pascal had in general terms confessed his crime, but refused to explain its details. The deficiency in the bank books was said to amount altogether to between Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 18,000.—*Pioneer.*

Madras Volunteer Guards Athletic Sports.—On Saturday evening last the athletic sports of the men of the Madras Infantry Volunteer Guards took place on the Camp Equipage Esplanade and passed off successfully. There was a very large assembly of spectators on the occasion. The Right Honorable Lord Napier, accompanied by his Military Secretary, and the young Prince of Travancore, accompanied by the Hon'ble R. S. Ellis and Dr. Æneas Ross, honoured the sports with their presence.—*Madras Athenæum*, Feb. 12.

The King of Burmah's Envoy.—The steamer which brought down the Envoy from the King of Burmah to the Viceroy got aground for two days on the way, and the Envoy only just arrived in time to be received by the Viceroy. One of the Rangoon papers, which never lose a chance of abusing His Burmese Majesty, says, "This delay on the way is in perfect accord with the higgling and duplicity of that rotten Court." One paper said that the Envoy sent only holds some inferior position in the kitchen of the King, and another that he is only a Small Cause Court Judge; whereas he really was the "Tharamah Thoogyee," or Chief Judge of Burmah.—*Englishman.*

Mr. FORSYTH AND Mr. COWAN.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

As will be seen from another paragraph, Mr. Cowan, the Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana, had been suspended in consequence of his action in regard to the Kooka outbreak.

During the last few days a rumour has prevailed in Lahore, that not only Mr. Cowan but Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner of Umballa, had also been suspended. As far as we have been able to ascertain there is no authority whatever—not even that of a newspaper paragraph,—for that part of the rumour which relates to Mr. Forsyth. The position and the powers of the two officers are, however, so totally different, that it is possible to believe that the Government may have refused to support Mr. Cowan's action, while they may not have thought of criticising unfavourably that of Mr. Forsyth.

The blowing away of 49 Kookas in the Malair Kotla State has from the first been understood to have been a military execution. We have never heard that the men were brought before any tribunal. They were caught red-handed and thereupon executed either under the orders or with the approval of a British officer who was on the spot.

That officer however had no jurisdiction to try them, and the question whether his conduct was justifiable or not rests on what may be called "political" considerations, for example the nature of the outbreak and the extent of the danger threatening the public safety. Mr. Cowan acted on his own responsibility, and had, we believe, no authority from his superior officers for what he did.

Mr. Forsyth's action was of a totally different kind. He did not reach Malair Kotla until after the 49 men had been executed.

The 16 men subsequently caught were, under the procedure in force in the protected state of Malair Kotla, duly tried, and a sentence of death in regard to them confirmed by Mr. Forsyth as representative of the British Government. The Malair Kotla Sunnud does not permit the Nawab to carry out sentences of death without the sanction of the Government, and the power of giving or witholding this sanction had been delegated to the Commissioner of the Umballa division.

The sole point that Mr. Forsyth had to decide was, whether he should sanction the execution of the condemned men, or, disregarding the wishes of the Native State in which the outrage had been committed, commute their sentence to transportation.

Had he followed the latter course, he would have acted in the manner which must have been most congenial to his own feelings of humanity. But he had to look beyond himself. The British Government had, in the eyes of the natives, been committed to a 'policy' right or wrong by the previous action in regard to the 49 men.

Would it have been wise and prudent to reverse this policy immediately at a time when it was believed that the Kooka plot was but half hatched and when bands of disaffected men were in readiness to follow the example of the pioneers? Such an act would have shown that the authorities were divided in opinion and might have been fraught with evil consequences.

The outbreak having been suppressed, the Kookas apprehended in British territory were tried in the Sessions Court, and were sentenced to transportation.

We have thus, with by no means a complete knowledge of the facts of the rising, shown that this action of Mr. Forsyth in regard to the execution being perfectly legal is as unassailable as the confirmation by the Chief Court of the sentences passed on the Raikote and Umritsur butcher murderers.

Mr. Cowan, Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana, has been suspended till further orders by order of the Government of India. Major Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, has been transferred to Loodiana.

It is with deep regret we publish the above announcement. The strictest enquiry into the whole case was possible without openly exposing the Government to the charge of weakness and thus destroying the excellent effect made by the recent executions on a very seditious sect. The suspending of Mr. Cowan for putting down the outbreak is simply suicidal policy. We anxiously await the publication of all papers connected with the case, among which not the least remarkable will be the opinion of the local Government on the rising. Mr. Cowan is an Uncovenanted Civil officer who has been in the Punjab Commission off and on for these 22 years past. He has been an officiating Deputy Commissioner since September 1870, and has been acting for the officer holding the substantive appointment who is now on leave at home. It is not believed that he will eventually suffer in this matter, but considerable disgust is felt at his suspension, as it will have a very bad effect on the natives.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 9.)

The Aurora Borealis, which we noted in last issue as having been so conspicuous on Sunday night, seems to have attracted much attention all along the north of the Punjab. We have received letters from a number of stations far apart all agreeing in describing the phenomenon much as it was observed here. From all that we can learn, such a phenomenon has not been observed in the Punjab or perhaps in India within the memory of man, and in consequence the remarks made by natives and others born in the country were rather curious. The appearance of the northern lights, or streamers as they are called familiarly in the north, are usually considered by the superstitious as the sign of some approaching calamity. The old Norse idea was that the waving ghostly streaks of dim light were the spirits of the brave enjoying the delights of battle in heaven, the red in the sky being the blood that was shed. A more common-place idea seems to have struck the natives here, who turned out in numbers on the house tops to look at the red heavens, and whispered to each other that the crimson tint was the blood that would be shed in some great battle the English would soon have with some unknown power. We should not omit to mention a curious circumstance that took place at Raikote where the butcher murders took place last summer. About 100 Kooka families turned out in the most excited state and commenced those wild demonstrations from which their name *Kooka* is derived. The men tore off their turbans, unloosed their hair, and began dancing and waving their arms about, and shouting that this was a token that Ram Singh had returned to his home. They were much disappointed to learn that they were mistaken, but we trust the local authorities will keep an eye on these excitable gentry. At Sealkote many thought that the red in the sky was the reflection of the blaze of some hill forest on fire, and one individual at Jhelum suggests that it must be caused by some volcanic eruption in the Himalayas. In another place a Commissariat officer was thrown into an agony of terror, thinking it was his haystacks on fire.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Second Meeting.

Third Day, Thursday, 8th February.

First Race.—Handicap. Forced for winners of Rs. 800 and upwards during the Meeting, and optional to winners of less than Rs. 800; and to losers *if entered by* 7 A.M. *on the day before the race.*

Entrance for a winner once, Rs. 160; a winner twice, Rs. 250; for a winner thrice or oftener, Rs. 300; half forfeit in each case. Entrance for winners of less than Rs. 500, and for losers Rs. 150; 100 forfeit.

All horses will be divided into classes, and then handicapped.

One Race	2 miles.
,, Race	1½ miles.
,, Race	1 mile.

Purse of Rs. 325 added to each race.
Winner's Handicap. 1 mile.

Mr. Frost's	Kilmore	8st. 12lb.	Keates	1
Mr. Le's	Morialta	8st. 8lb.	Bowen	2

Betting 2 to 1 on Kilmore, who made the running, was never headed, and won easily.

Time—1m. 52 sec.

Second Race.—Free Handicap. 2 miles.

H. H. Maharajah Vizianagram's	Partisan	9st. 7lb.	Bowen	1
Mr. Morey's	Darkie	9st. 0lb.	Walsh	2
Mr. Hartley's	Victoria	7st. 12lb.	Finch	3
Mr. Le's	Karpos	9st. 3lb.	Brewtey	4

Third Race.—Selling Stakes of Rs. 250 from the fund; for all horses. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 80.

If entered to be sold for—

Rs.	st.	lbs.
1,600 to carry	10	7
1,400	10	0
1,200	9	7
1,000	9	0
800	8	7
600	8	0
400	7	7

Mr. Morey's	Bahomahoodai	to be sold for Rs. 400		Barrow	1
Mr. Herbert's	Auburn	do.	1000	Crossley	2
Mr. Frost's	Syrian	do.	100	Keates	3

Betting 2 to 1 on Bahomahoodai.

Fourth Race.—Selling Stakes for Arabs; Rs. 250 from the fund. ¾ mile.

If entered to be sold for—

Rs.	st.	lbs.
1,600	10	0
1,400	9	7
1,200	9	0
1,000	8	7
800	8	0
600	7	7
400	7	0

Mr. Frost's	Kilmore	to be sold for Rs. 1,400		Keates	1
Mr. Herbert's	Bellona	do.	1,000	Crossley	2
Mr. Robert's	Olympic	do.	800	Brewtey	3

Betting 2 to 1 on Kilmore, who jumped off with the lead, was never headed, and won hands down.—*Indian Daily News.*

NATIVE SERVANTS AND EUROPEAN MASTERS.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

If the English who are resident in India are themselves to be believed, there is nothing in the whole world of lying and deceit to equal the atmosphere of falsehood and treachery in the midst of their domestic establishments by which they are hourly surrounded. According to their own account, they are cheated from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, and there is not a daily transaction between them and their menial attendants in which there is not a struggle on the one part, against fraud, duplicity and knavery, on the other. A desperate condition of things, indeed! Seeing that an Englishman is the most helpless of mortals here, that he cannot put on his hat or his shoes, or blow his nose without the help of a servant, his life of constant dependence upon creatures so utterly depraved must be one of unspeakable misery. Doubtless there is a great deal of exaggeration in the picture for which every allowance must be made; but even after doing so, the truth remains that Chowringhee is a very nest of varlets, not a few of whom fairly deserve either hanging or transportation. But can it be otherwise? Let the question be answered by any Englishman or Scotchman newly arrived, who has not yet been spoilt by the unnatural system of society which Anglo-Indians have invented for themselves. The state extravagance, and profusion in which they live; the utter absence of a single tie between themselves and their dependents; their extreme hauteur and arrogance towards the entire class of native servants, are painful facts which must be pregnant with results. From relations so vicious between masters and men, whose necessities constantly lead them into mutual contact, can we expect in the latter anything but cringing, abject servility united to a ceaseless activity to lie, thieve and plunder?

There is nothing of the kind witnessed in native families, where servants are treated with kindness, consideration, and even indulgence. The consequence is that such servants are regarded with a degree of confidence which might seem to an Englishman to be inexplicable. These poor people are animated by a sentiment of honesty and fidelity to their masters and mistresses which is an infinitely safer quality than that which an educated English footman practises on the well-calculated chances of the profit which it yields.

THE LADIES.

After pitching into chignons, Grecian bends, and low dresses, the *Delhi Gazette* says about the boots of the ladies:—"Then why should fashion try to out-do Old Mother Hubbard in the matter of boots. As children we have all admired the old lady's ridiculously high heels, but we never thought that in our streets we should daily meet young Mrs. Hubbards tottering about on heels the size of fourpence and the height of one's little finger, looking uncomfortable and reminding us of the old beggar 'whose trembling feet had brought unto our door.' If women could only see themselves as men see them, overhear bachelor conversation on all this want of art and grace, we think that a great deal of the present absurdity in dress would disappear. About antimony round the eyes, rouge, powder enamel and other falsities, we cannot trust ourselves to speak. The subject is far too serious to touch lightly. One thing is almost certain in our opinion, and that is, that it would be almost better to be a blue-stocking *solely*, than a made-up creature owing all her charms of person to etceteras that can be removed in private."

COURT MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on Wednesday, 3rd January, Private William Riely, 106th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges. 1st Charge.—Insubordination, in having, at Jhansie, on the 15th November 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of No. 2,737 Colour Sergeant Walter William Westbrook, of the same regiment, his superior officer, to leave the quarters occupied by the said colour sergeant, Walter William Westbrook.

2nd Charge.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Jhansie, on the 15th November 1871, offered violence against No. 2,737 Colour Sergeant Walter William Westbrook, 106th Regiment, by attempting to strike him with a stick on the head, and thereafter throwing the same stick at him, the said Colour Sergeant Walter William Westbrook being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years; and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

The sentence was approved and confirmed by Lord Napier of Magdala.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We have received our file of China papers, which record no improvement in the state of affairs at Tientsin. Part of the river is still open, but covered with floating ice, which is coming down from the Peking branch. Numbers of refugees from the flooded districts were dying of cold and want, and it is feared that many of the destitute natives will form themselves into gangs of marauders to procure the means of subsistence. In the face of this the Viceroy is reported to have left for a more comfortable part of the country; it is said he has gone to a place 120 miles distant from Tientsin. Application has been made by H. B. M. Consul and forwarded on by Mr. Wade to the Naval Commander-in-Chief for some protection for the European residents, with what result is not mentioned. From Japan we learn that the Japanese mission to America and Europe left by the American mail steamer and that several young Japanese ladies of rank proceeded to America by the same opportunity for the purpose of pursuing a course of education. Some serious local disturbances have taken place at Hurina. It is reported that the Japanese Government have purchased 200,000 chassepots from the Prussians. The Mikado lately held a review of his fleet at Yeddo, when many of the chief nobles of the Empire were present.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE TACTICS OF PRUSSIAN INFANTRY.*

(*Times*, Jan. 17.)

Captain Robinson has done well to obtain the sanction of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and give his pamphlet on the system of attack by the Prussian infantry during the late war a better circulation in England than it could have so long as it remained in the original language. It would be difficult for any officer desirous of improvement to read this little book, comparing it as he goes with the "Tactical Retrospect," without finding himself with feet firmly planted on a new platform. The author of the "Tactical Retrospect" undertook to criticize Prussian tactics even after the success of 1866. He praised the infantry, but showed how there were certain dangers in the system of the Prussian army, only to be met by some modification of their method of attack, and especially by better assistance from the cavalry and artillery. All the world saw the marked improvement shown by these two arms in 1870-71, but only the few understood that the advice to the infantry given by Captain May was found to be most valuable, and was, after Sedan, actually adopted with success and economy of life. He showed how the tendency had always been during the war to dissolve battalions into companies and companies into skirmishers or mixed groups, and, instead of trying to hinder this by stricter rules or closer formations, he recognized that herein was to be seen the natural development of tactics since the breech-loading rifle was put into the hands of intelligent soldiers. He said, therefore, "Let us adapt our drill to the circumstances, and arrange so that the dissolution which is inevitable may be foreseen, and so ordered as to be a regular system, while the men, when scattered, may know that they are well supported, and that all is going well." In the late Autumn Manœuvres it was remarked that skirmishers failed to push the attack, and even retired with unreasonable precipitation, while lines faced each other at 200 or 300 yards and fired at such a rate that both sides must have been exterminated, unless one or two lucky men happened to survive. This was because the infantry soldier is accustomed to consider himself safe in line but in danger when skirmishing. We hold that the reverse is the case, and that the line formation is not suitable to the requirements of tactics since breech-loaders came into use. The objection is that it cannot adapt itself to circumstances. The experience of 1866 taught the Austrians that heavy columns suffered horribly from the fire of breech-loaders. The columns which attacked Chlum, after the village had fallen into the enemy's hands, lost about half its numbers in a short time, together with 23 guns. The result of Austrian experience was the adoption of the Prussian division of battalions into four companies, and a further development of a regulated attack in loose order. According to the Duke of Wurtemburg this is exactly what the Prussians came to in the midst of their last campaign, though they began otherwise. Before giving the substance of the pamphlet, it may be worth while to explain that it was first delivered in the form of a lecture to officers at Prague, and afterwards published in the Journal of the Vienna Military Scientific Society. In the present condition of Europe military progress is one of the first necessities, and, while the breech-loader and the rifled field-piece demand some modification of the old formations and tactics, it would be rash to make changes until the subject has been freely discussed. All the great military countries teem with books, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on modern war. Prince Frederick Charles set the example in the *brochure*—published anonymously—which is popularly known under the title *How to beat the French*, though that was not its original name. Since then such men as Von Moltke, the Duc de Chartres, the Archduke Albert, and a host of writers of lesser rank, have given the world their ideas in print, generally withholding their names. A collection of the best among these essays translated into English would be of great value, and we commend the subject to the notice of such men as Colonel Ouvry and Captain Robinson.

The Duke of Wurtemberg begins by telling how the first news of the war was that the Bavarians had taken Wissembourg at the point of the bayonet, and the Prussians had stormed the Geisberg at the first rush. Then followed more accounts of positions stormed and the success of bayonet attacks, until Austrians and Russians of the old school, to say nothing of Englishmen, raised their heads and rejoiced at the hopeful revival of old systems of tactics. The disciples of the new school shook their heads and watched carefully for more light to be thrown on the details of the various actions. Soon appeared the fact that no successes had been attained without flank attacks, and even then the list of killed and wounded was observed to be terrible. At first no accounts appeared from the pens of competent military men.

It was not till comparatively late in the war that critical descriptions of battles and skirmishes were seen in print, but from that moment no more was heard of attacks on positions by heavy columns, for the columns were always said to have melted into swarms of skirmishers. The way was prepared by heavy artillery fire, the skirmishers spread, pushed forward, gathered in groups for rushes now and then; a few men broke through the enemy's line somewhere, the rest flocked to the spot or supported the attack by demonstrations on the flank; the enemy yielded and the Germans rushed on with mighty cheers. Such were the invariable accounts given by officers as soon as officers were there to give them. As soon as the war was over, the Duke of Wurtemberg hastened to visit the scenes of the campaign, and set himself to reconcile the conflicting accounts. The result of his studies is before us.

The superiority of the Chassepot to the needle-gun was neutralized, or nearly so, by the want of capacity for taking trouble so inherent in Frenchmen. Taught to trust in their weapons to keep the enemy at a distance, they neglected accuracy of aim. As a rule the infantry soldiers elevated the muzzles of their rifles at high angles, seldom even putting the butts against their shoulders. Though the firing was wild, it had the advantage of enabling the men to keep well under cover, and caused the Germans to feel the storm of bullets at distances of 1,200 to 1,800 paces. But the result was that the attacking infantry were encouraged to press near so as to be out of the dangerous zone of fire, and ammunition was wasted.

Again, the French held the great and universal principle that the defensive must always remain without result and soon lose its efficacy unless the defenders are ready to assume the offensive at the right moment. "But here, also," says the Duke, "that superficiality and lack of reflection which is clearly inherent in the Latin people again showed itself. They continued to act according to regulation or to this or that order, without inquiring why the attempted offensive efforts remained continually unsuccessful."

They took, indeed, the offensive, but only by direct and massive attack in front. With daring courage, great activity, and unparalleled *élan*, densely massed groups, starting from behind their cover, threw themselves on the enemy, interfering by their forward rush with their own riflemen, and soon came under the "schnell fire" or volleys of the standing or halted infantry; they were then forced, with fearful loss, to retire again behind their cover. Flanking movements—offensive efforts of small bodies by fits and starts, which, under the protection of fire delivered from good cover, gradually rally and accumulate, in order to attempt the assault in the closest vicinity— were manœuvres which were very seldom resorted to by the French. In other words, the French had adhered too long to an obsolete system of tactics. The answer of the Generals to all who impressed upon them the necessity for definitely-planned manœuvres to meet the breech-loader was, "Our men have a natural aptitude for war, and will do the right thing on the spur of the moment." When the moment came their hearts were too full and their heads too empty to devise new plans. The moment passed by, and they retreated from the ground covered with their slain.

The Prussian method of attack as prescribed in their regulations was that of half battalions. Two companies, nominally 500 men, advance with their skirmishers extended, and fight as well as they can, while the other two companies follow as a reserve or support. But the Chassepot reached beyond the first half battalion, creating havoc in the supports, which, not inclined to retire, pressed forward abreast of their comrades. The battle then came to depend on the company leaders, and their excellent training, together with the marvellous independent action of the skirmishers, led to brilliant results.

The storming of the Geisberg at Wissembourg was effected by a continuous forward rallying of small extended bodies, behind the frequent but insignificant shelter presented by the folds of the ground or by dead angles; of advances by fits and starts of troops in extended order close to those which had collected together again. As these separate bodies approached the top of the hill they came together of necessity, were then close to the enemy, and made the dash which carried them over the last few paces into the enemy's position, already weakened by the fire of artillery, and placed in jeopardy by the flank attack of the 11th Corps. Again, at Woerth the same tactics prevailed. The advance of the Germans was preceded and supported by heavy artillery fire, and succeeded because the skirmishers knew how to take advantage of every little bit of cover. The enemy was astonished at the obstinate and indomitable advance of these men, and was shaken and half defeated before the final rush came.

At Gravelotte the storming of St. Privat by the Guards was the nearest approach to attack in deep columns that occurred during the war, and it failed. Eighty-four guns had cannonaded the French position with great effect at from more than 2,000 to 1,600 yards. Three brigades of the Guards then marched to the attack in two lines of columns. The front of attack was about 2,000 paces, so there were about ten men to every pace of frontage. In about ten minutes 6,000 men fell—three men to every pace of frontage!—under the murderous fire of mitrailleuses and chassepots. Heroes as they were, the Guards had to retire without reaching the position or even nearly approaching it. The commander of the Guard called back his men only in time to save them from total destruction. It is sometimes asserted that the Prussians have never been tried by defeat. Nothing could be more incorrect than this statement. They have often been tried by temporary defeat, and the value of their training has shown itself in the readiness with which they reassembled in such order that their second attack, better prepared, was successful. The attack on St. Privat was an instance. The Guards were ready an hour and a quarter afterwards, when the Saxons had gained the flank of the enemy, to renew their attack in conjunction with the 9th Corps.

After Gravelotte, says the Duke of Wurtemberg, "The attack in line of columns over open ground was marked out as an impossibility and a useless loss of men, and definitely rejected."

Here we would pause an instant to remark that the fire of the French against the Guards was found to be terrible even at 1,500 paces. There was no overlapping the head of a single attacking column by the defenders. Stiff lines advancing in two ranks would probably have suffered as much as the columns did, or nearly so, for it must be remembered that the French fire was not accurate. Is there a man bold enough to assert that lines of men could have advanced without breaking over ground so defended? A broken line is the hardest of all formations to put together again under an enemy's fire. If the head of a column melts, the men naturally seek shelter behind their comrades. A line is all front. We shall presently come to the system by which the advantages of the line are retained with more than the mobility of the columns.

First, we must follow the Duke of Wurtemberg in his description of the general features assumed by a Prussian attack, whatever the details or formation of the infantry might be. The author shall speak for himself:—

> "The predilection of the Prussians for the concentric form of the attack is well-known, and the results obtained by their skilful execution of it justify this. Even out of a parallel advance, a concentric attack usually resulted, because the Prusso-German troops always march on a very broad front, more than a division of the army being seldom placed on one road, and because the ordinary form of their offensive, carried out under all circumstances, framed itself as follows:—
>
> "'As soon as the advanced guard struck upon the enemy it laid hold of him and entered upon an earnest struggle of some duration. The artillery was immediately pushed forward in as great strength as possible, and played on the enemy's front from the nearest positions, often at from 1,400 to 1,600 paces, while the infantry was at once directed against one flank of the position, (or, if the position was very contracted, against both flanks,) in order to surround it. Only a proportionately small force of the infantry was held back as a reserve. All troops coming up afterwards were either, as they approached, directed against the flank (or both flanks) or pushed behind the fighting troops towards the flanks, on which occasions a relief of the reserve was sometimes affected."

The author compares this form of attack to the action of a pair of tongs, and gives an elaborate description of the Battle of Saarbrucken as an example, showing that out of the many attacks made on that day only one, which had been previously prepared by a flanking movement, was successful. After a careful study of the battle the Duke says that the fighting of the first period of the campaign "yielded incontestable proof that the attack in line of columns on open ground was a useless waste of men."

Is, then, every position with open ground in front of it unassailable? By no means. The result of Prussian experience was put in practice at the attack of Le Bourget on the 30th of October, 1870, and adopted in principle throughout the rest of the war.

> "Le Bourget is a village of some length, the gardens of which are surrounded by long, straight walls, six feet in height, intersecting each other at right angles. These were prepared for defence by loopholing and heaping up earth, and the entrance to the village was barricaded. The attack was undertaken from three sides—viz., from Blanc-Meslin, Dugny, and along the road between them. The two flanking columns sent to the front clouds of skirmishers, which gained ground at the double, and then threw themselves down. The supports and reserves followed these, spread out in extended order, and also at the double. As these latter threw themselves down to rest, the skirmishers again ran forward, and at the same time bore off towards the flanks. When they arrived within range they again threw themselves down, and opened fire upon the enemy. The gaps which occurred from drawing off towards the flanks were filled up by extending subdivisions. In like manner the flanks were prolonged by single companies advancing one after the other, but always in extended order, so that the concentric attack which had, moreover, as the enemy was approached, become denser in character, kept always assuming a more enclosing form. Each of the extended bodies of troops took advantage of whatever cover offered, in order to rally behind it and collect together. Thus, in front of the north-east flank, a row of dung heaps had been left upon the field, which afforded a rallying place for an entire company, which opened from behind these a destructive fire upon troops who came forward to attack. On the other flank, the bed of the brook Le Molé et afforded a slight protection, and was at once turned to account by a few formed companies, in order to cover an onset against a counter attack delivered from Drancy.
>
> "The mechanism of the attack consisted principally in the rapid change from open to close order directly the most trifling cover admitted of the rallying of a sub-division or company. On the other hand, every advance over open ground took place in widely extended skirmishing lines, which moved on like ants.
>
> "The right wing was left behind; the centre had not sufficiently extended itself, and had renounced old forms too little, and its losses were enormous; but the attacking left wing, under Lieutenant-Colonel Graf Waldersee, pressing forward in long thin lines, succeeded in making good an attack of skirmishers up to the garden walls, in silencing the fire from them, and in breaking into the long village both from its flanks and rear. Its defenders now gave way. General Budritzky was able to enter from the front, and the right flank column to reach the rear entrance without very severe loss."

From that time forward the attack in open order, combined with the attack of skirmishers, was adopted as the only efficacious one; and it was strictly forbidden to lead bodies of troops, in close order, within a nearer distance of the enemy than 2,000 paces. Even on close intersected ground the same tactics were found to succeed. Columns were brought up under cover to within 2,000 paces of the enemy. The work was then done by fighting in a loose order, understood thoroughly and properly directed by the company leaders. In making use of the natural features of a country, especially woods, the Prussians have shown themselves hitherto unrivalled. Once in the great battle before Le Mans two battalions of Jagers attacked in skirmishing order by night; without firing or even loading, they succeeded in surprising an important position, taking many prisoners. In old instructional books on tactics it is laid down that for the proper occupation of a position there should be 20,000 men or thereabouts to an English mile of front. The French adhered to this principle, forgetting that the wide range of rifle guns and the quick fire of far-reaching small arms cover now much larger spaces of ground than the old weapons used to do. The more men are crowded together the greater is the effect of artillery force upon them, and it searches out not only the front line but the second line and even the reserves. The Author gives as instances of this fault the battles of Sedan, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, &c. He says that if the Prussian Artillery appears to have been so conspicuously superior the French tactics are alone to blame for offering such excellent living targets. "In moments of anxiety," he says, "the snail, it is true, shrinks into its house, and the tortoise into its coat of mail; but for that reason neither tortoises nor snails will ever dictate laws to the world."

The action of the Prussians was exactly the reverse of this. When acting on the defensive they occupied the objective points with a very small force, and were therefore able to dispose of very powerful bodies for the purpose of wide reaching offence. They almost always succeeded in outflanking the enemy while holding their front against all direct attacks, even when the French were considerably superior to them in numbers. In the battle of Saarbrucken, at the time when the greatest number of men were engaged, the proportion of men was about five to each pace of frontage. At Metz on the 16th of August the enemy were double their own numbers, yet they held their own with six men to the pace. They were more crowded on the 18th of August because the French right was too far off to be quickly reached. On the 23rd of December in the action at Querrieux, near Amiens, Manteuffel attacked Faidherbe in a strong position, having his men so extended that hardly two could be counted to the pace. When Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg concentrated their forces upon Orleans there were at the beginning of the action only two men to the pace. When they closed upon the French at the end of the day they had less than five men to the pace. At Le Mans, on the 11th of January, 1871, the Third Corps had only two men to the pace against enormously superior numbers. The whole army of Prince Frederick Charles on that day had but five men to two paces, though the Tenth Corps did not entirely deploy. Finally, at St. Quentin, on the 19th of January, there were at the close of the day only three men to two paces.

Having shown that the Duke of Wurtemberg does not argue without solid facts and strong reason on his side, it only remains to sum up his conclusions. He is decidedly of opinion that the attack with musketry fire must supersede the attack with the bayonet. He believes that decisive results are only to be expected from the offensive, and that the defensive when necessary must be regarded merely as a preparation for the offensive. A direct offensive effort against well-handled breechloaders is ineffectual, while the Prussian mode of attack described above with offensive musketry fire employed by men in extended order will soon assert its superiority over the defensive. "This offensive fire action" was impossible with the muzzle-loaders. It requires much patient training, both of officers and men, but it cultivates courage, intelligence, self-reliance, and well-disciplined obedience. But, before it can be practised with any hope of good results the individual soldier must be trained to personal independence and confidence in his own skill, and must at the same time have thorough trust in the leadership of his officers, for, in the words of the author,

> "It is in this that true discipline consists, not in a blind, passive, reluctant obedience, which, being void of confidence, ceases at the decisive movement when it is most essential."

The Prussian mode of fighting which has now been described by Lieutenant Field-Marshal the Duke of Wurtemberg was pointed out in letters to *The Times* by "A Military Correspondent with the Army of Prince Frederick Charles" during the battles before Le Mans. Since then a sense of the wisdom of it has been growing in the minds of our best and most thoughtful officers. The boast of our infantry and of the Great Duke during the Peninsular War used to be that the English could stand and fight two deep, feeling secure in their own courage without needing a column behind to push them on. The Prussians have now shown that they can both stand and advance fighting without even having comrades on each side of them. It is quite certain that what the Prussians can do the English can do. The Austrians have already adopted this fighting in extended order, and we are persuaded that the adoption of the system for the English army is only a question of time. We may alter the details if we will; the principle is secure.

There is good reason to thank Captain Robinson, of the Rifle Brigade, for giving us his prompt translation of the Duke of Wurtemberg's pamphlet on "The System of Attack of the Prussian Infantry," to which the *Army and Navy Gazette* called the attention of the military profession last week. We do not agree with our contemporary, who follows, it is true, the views of the pamphleteer and translator, in believing that the system of attack for the future is settled in the Prussian army to be "in open order," or in any other particular new form. It appears to us that the Duke of Wurtemberg, who writes intelligently but not very accurately of the scenes he visited, has generalized from very imperfect and insufficient data. It is quite true that the system of attack "in line of columns" did fail at St. Privat on the 18th of August, and that, too, with such fearful loss to the Guards that heavy attacks over open ground such as this were forbidden by private orders. It is also true that at Le Bourget, two months later, the supports advanced in very loose order with rapidity, so as to get over the open ground and collect in the bits of cover beyond as speedily and with as little loss as possible. But it is altogether a mistake to suppose that in the intermediate time one definite course of action had been laid aside for another. The Prussians went into their recent war with a mixed drill on different principles; one a battalion drill not at all unlike ours, but for the existence of a third rank for skirmishing; the other a system of suddenly dissolving the battalion into its four component companies, and thenceforward giving each commander of a "company column" the utmost liberty of action so far as regarded the management of his own unit of the battalion. Certain superior officers even favoured a medium course, and kept the companies together two and two, as the drill regulations also permit. Nothing of all this is as yet altered. Prussian officers are expected to conform in a rational manner to the special exigencies of each occasion, and the liberality of their drill-book, with its dual forms, allows great scope for this. In company column, for example, no one keeps step, and it would be perfectly easy for the supports to open out and close again at a private signal, as was done at Le Bourget, without any confusion or going beyond the elastic limits permitted. But there is no "open order" officially recognized in the Prussian service, nor has any been heard of except in the last pamphlet written by Captain May just before the war, which was specially confuted in a well-known reply by Von Moltke himself as an unpractical proposal, pretty enough on the drill-ground, but unsuited to the demands of real action.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

---

* *The System of Attack of the Prussian Infantry in the Campaign of* 1870-71. By Lieutenant Field-Marshal William, Duke of Wurtemberg. Translated from the German by C. W. Robinson, Captain, Rifle Brigade, Garrison Instructor, Aldershott. Mitchell and Co. 1871.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE GREAT TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

The Attorney-General resumed his address for the defence, and took up again the point of the initiation of the imposture, and especially the statements of the claimant at that period, indicating the gradual growth of his knowledge of circumstances which enabled him to mould and complete his plan. For this purpose the learned gentleman produced a number of letters, written when the claimant was in Australia, from Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne, promising early information as to her son; then, one from Gibbes, saying that if the necessary funds were forwarded, the missing man would be forthcoming. On this it was observed, that it appeared that the claimant was not anxious to return to England; but, on the supposition that his claim would not be disputed, would remain and enjoy himself in the colony as Sir Roger Tichborne. There was a double secrecy to be observed as to the name of Castro, and the claimant's marriage; and all the dowager's letters were for a year sent without addresses. Then there was to be the strictest secrecy in Australia as to his claims, in order to hoodwink those in that colony who had known him as Arthur Orton; and up to the 10th of May, 1866, he called himself Castro, still avoiding the name of Tichborne. Then came a letter of November, 1865, which indicated that there was in New Zealand a man who might be Roger Tichborne, but this proved not to be so. On 10th January, 1866, there was a letter from Cubitt to Gibbes, alluding to important letters from Lady Tichborne, which had not been produced. On the 13th of the same month there was another from Gibbes to Cubitt, in which the former showed a desire of taking all the credit and the reward of the discovery of the claimant; because his wife was the real discoverer. Something was said of the fact that the nose and eyes of the claimant did not come up to the description of Roger—there being a reference to a twitching of the eyes, as if from St. Vitus's dance; and allusion was made to the high character the claimant bore in Australia, and this, said the Attorney-General, notwithstanding his having been tried for horse-stealing, which, in Australia, was called "an unlawful possession of a horse." Amongst other letters spoken of was one of January 17, 1866, which was the first letter from a supposed son to a supposed mother after twelve years' absence, in which reference was made to *his* last letter of April 22, 1854; and the question, it was said, was whence did he get that date? No such letter had been produced. The letter of January 17 was written in his attorney's office, and under the supervision of that person; and it was clear that he had before him information as to the date of the letter of April, 1854, true or false; if true, the letter of that date would have been produced. The letter of 1854, according to the date, must have been written after he left Rio in the Bella—presumably in the open boat after the loss of the vessel. The only things the claimant could suggest to his mother in his letter of the 17th January to assist in his identification were a brown mark on his side, and "the Brighton card case;" and as Roger Tichborne had no such mark, no wonder that Lady Tichborne replied that she did not remember it; while, as to the card case, she said that he had better not mention it, as it would turn every one against him. The letter had been mutilated. The Attorney-General then distinctly imputed to the plaintiff that he was the person who had mutilated the letter. Lady Tichborne asked, in her reply to this letter, how he came to ask after his grandfather, who was dead before he was born; and this inquiry was probably in the part of his letter which had disappeared. Besides, it would have been important to have seen the signature to the claimant's first letter to Lady Tichborne, which, perhaps, like the handwriting of the letter, was not recognised by that lady; and this was another incentive to the mutilation. In regard to the Brighton card case, the story was that in 1852 there was a swindling case connected with a young man named Kemp, in which the pugilists John and Harry Broome were mixed up; and there was a trial at Lewes relating to card-sharping. It attracted great attention, but Roger Tichborne was not at Brighton in 1852, though Arthur Orton happened to be in England at that time, but whether he was at Brighton during the "card case" he (the Attorney-General) did not know. The claimant in his letter reminded his mother that he had been swindled of £1,500 in a "card case" like that at Brighton, and that he got from her £500, promising that he would never touch cards again; but there was no proof that Lady Tichborne ever gave her son that sum, or any trace of such a transaction; in fact, Roger Tichborne never lost £1,500 at cards. A number of extracts from letters connected with the progress of the claimant's affairs in January and February, 1866, were read and commented on by the Attorney-General. If, he continued, the case was a true one, the correspondence in which Lady Tichborne expressed doubts of his identity would have been produced, to be taken for what it was worth. The letter concluded with a pious hope that the "blessed Maria would have mercy" on his mother's soul. This, the Attorney-General observed, was a singular expression to be used by a well-instructed Roman Catholic, as Roger Tichborne was. In one of her letters the Dowager speaks of photographs of claimant sent her being something like Roger; but, mentioning a change from slimness to stoutness, she expresses surprise that the claimant could not give his name to bankers at Wagga-Wagga, and also says she does not know the name he went by. A statement of the Dowager, that she had recognised her son in a photograph of the claimant, notwithstanding a change from slimness to stoutness, by the hands, was treated as really absurd. Then the Dowager denied that Roger ever had St. Vitus's dance, and it was suggested that this was one of the misstatements made in ignorance by the claimant to Gibbes. It was pointed out that the two tests supplied to the Dowager by the claimant—namely, the brown mark and the "Brighton card case"—were repudiated by that lady; nevertheless, and in spite of discrepancies above alluded to, she expressed herself prepared to acknowledge him as her son. The Attorney-General then turned to the evidence of Mr. Gibbes, taken by the Australian commission at Wagga-Wagga, which went to show the relations between him and the claimant, then known as Castro, whom he had to press for a debt, and whom he advised to become insolvent, when claimant told him that he had entailed property in England, and that there was a baronetcy attached to it. One statement of Gibbes, that claimant had told him that he had St. Vitus's dance, the Attorney General said, was important, as Roger Tichborne never had that malady, whereas Arthur Orton had. The whole of Gibbes's evidence was read and exhaustively commented on, as showing that the accounts given to him by claimant as to Roger Tichborne's antecedents were in most particulars incorrect, the deduction being that such statements could not have been made to his confidential attorney if the claimant had been the real man. At this point the case was adjourned.

Mr. SPURGEON ABROAD.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 6.)

Here we are again! The genuine original comic Christmas entertainment for this night only at the Tabernacle, Newington. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon will undertake, as usual, the part of Harlequin, while the Pope of Rome will do involuntary duty as Pantaloon. Managers of other Transpontine houses may thank themselves that this formidable competitor appears only for one or at most two nights. We should fear that the best pantomime in London would fail dismally if it depended only upon speech and action unaided by one or more gorgeous tranformation scenes. But although Mr. Spurgeon promised to illustrate his lecture by dissolving views, the interest of the lecture was so absorbing that the audience would probably not have missed the illustrations if they had been forgotten by the lecturer. They desired to see Mr. Spurgeon and hear him talk. He has been on a holiday trip to Rome, and he was certain to crack some of his most racy jokes over the superstitious practices which he witnessed there. The preliminaries of the lecture were soon transacted. "Take care of your pockets," says Mr. Spurgeon, "and let us sing a hymn." Of course Mr. Spurgeon could not prevent the literal fulfilment of the text, "My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." Where the prey is there will be the vultures; and people who place cheques for 200*l.* at the disposal of a beloved pastor must inspire pickpockets with a feeling like that of the veteran Blucher when he beheld the wealth of London, and thought of the fierce and hungry soldiers whom he had led through France. But we cannot help wondering whether Mr. Spurgeon noticed in his tour that the presence of those that sell and buy in foreign cathedrals is a point in which they resemble the Tabernacle which he left at home. A reporter of a daily newspaper calculates that the profits of this entertainment must have been immense, for, besides the admission money, "all legitimate means of increasing the fund had been devised and cleverly carried into practice." The tea, although unlimited in quantity, as well as in accompanying supplies of cake and bread and butter, must have yielded, says this reporter, "a handsome commercial return." The sale of a poem written for the occasion, and offering a welcome home to Mr. Spurgeon, must have added something to the receipts, and besides, there were collections in boxes throughout the building. It is curious that a feature of Continental churches which we have always thought particularly disagreeable should be produced with improvements at the Tabernacle. Many readers have doubtless witnessed the noonday performance of the Strasburg clock, and may remember the keen, business-like manner of the verger who lets chairs for halfpence to visitors who desire to secure good places for the spectacle without the fatigue of standing. Just try to help yourself to a chair, and see how quickly the verger will discover and pursue you. This we had thought a tolerably strong example of the practice which the text condemns, because the performance of the clock cannot be considered as a religious service, although the twelve apostles take part in it; but it is nothing compared to the banquet of tea and cake and the lectures and dissolving views at the great annual festival conducted by Mr. Spurgeon.

As might be expected, Mr. Spurgeon was tremendously funny upon relics. Perhaps our own feeling in that respect does not differ widely from Mr. Spurgeon's, but we should not think of expressing it as he does. In Roman Catholic churches we see the reverential sentiment carried to an unwholesome, and it may be ludicrous, excess; and at the Tabernacle, if we went there, we should perceive that the same sentiment was in lamentable deficiency. Mr. Spurgeon is very severe upon the degraded superstition which causes people to kiss the foot of St. Peter's statue at Rome, and it probably does not occur to him that the ladies who work slippers for his own feet would kiss them if they had the chance. The Roman form of idolatry has this advantage, that St. Peter's statue will last for many generations, while Mr. Spurgeon is certainly mortal. The Church of Rome may boast with some show of reason that she is founded upon a rock, while the cohesion of the worshippers of the Tabernacle depends upon the personal qualities of their minister. It is difficult to understand how a Christian can speak of any form of Christianity as Mr. Spurgeon speaks of Roman Catholic doctrines and practices. And yet we felt certain before reading any report of Mr. Spurgeon's lecture that he would be overwhelmingly facetious about images. It would be a curious experiment to take an Italian priest of good power of observation and description to the Tabernacle, and set him to write an account of what he saw and heard there. Mr. Spurgeon at Rome wondered how humanity could have fallen so low as to worship relics. An Italian priest at Newington might wonder how Divinity could have fallen so low as to dwell in the same place with purveyors of tea and cake and exhibitions of dissolving views. We should think that among all the unprepossessing British tourists who have afflicted the Continent with their presence during the last year, Mr. Spurgeon would bear away the palm. "The only relic he had brought away from Rome was the piece of wax candle he had used in the catacombs." This statement was of course provocative of laughter. The mirth, however, has not been wholly on one side. Mr. Spurgeon preached in Rome, and, according to his own account, "he was said to have said and done some very strange things." We believe that since Mr. Spurgeon took to lecturing he has for the most part reserved for week-days the drolleries which used to ornament his Sunday sermons; but still he sometimes falls into the old vein, and if he happened to be in good temper and spirits, as he probably was, at Rome, we have no doubt that he did say and do some things that would have appeared to us, who are used to him, very strange, and which by Italians, if they could have understood them, would have been accepted as symptoms of disordered mind. Mr. Spurgeon described the services he held in Rome, and the interruption of one of them by a secular priest, "who declined however, to enter upon a public discussion." We do not know what may have been the secular priest's motive for thus declining. Perhaps he may have laboured under a difficulty of understanding Mr. Spurgeon, or of making Mr. Spurgeon understand him. We can only express our profound regret that any impediment should have existed to a performance which must have been even more amusing than a lecture by Mr. Spurgeon at the Tabernacle. The friends and admirers of Mr. Spurgeon would probably have taken care that he should not visit Rome before the Pope's temporal power was abolished. Mr. Spurgeon's rule seems to be, "When you are at Rome do as you do at home," and we cannot help fancying that even the presence of the troops of the King of Italy in that city does not free this rule from all danger in application. But probably almost nobody understood Mr. Spurgeon's testimony against idols and relics, and people in general must have regarded him as a new variety of the race of harmless British lunatics who annually squander their money on the Continent.

The success of this annual lecture by Mr. Spurgeon is a curious phenomenon. The late Mr. Thackeray gave lectures, and they were successful because many people were willing to pay for seeing and hearing a celebrated man. But the admirers of Mr. Spurgeon have built a Tabernacle for the purpose of seeing and hearing him every Sunday, and it is big enough to receive all the casuals who come to "do" Mr. Spurgeon as one of the curiosities of the metropolis. Probably there would be an equally full attendance whatever might be the subject of Mr. Spurgeon's lecture, but we must suppose that his proper flock felt interested in the particulars of their pastor's journey, and they doubtless anticipated—if we may put holy thoughts into profane language—that Mr. Spurgeon would have a shy at the Pope. We feel as outsiders only a feeble interest in the statement that Mr. Spurgeon was hurried over his dinner at Dijon and endeavoured at Lyons to perform the operation which is called keeping the fire warm. Probably many of us in vacation tours have written such particulars in letters or journals which we knew would be read with interest by wife, sister, or daughter. But it is a different thing to stand up, and narrate them before seven thousand people. However this large assembly heard the story of Mr. Spurgeon's journey with attentive ears. At Nice he was troubled with mosquitoes, which he calls "natty little creatures." The pun is bad enough for a burlesque. At this point we pause to inquire where were the dissolving views? A good likeness of Mr. Spurgeon, eating his dinner in a hurry, to save the the train at Dijon, or combating in his bedroom with the mosquitoes at Nice, would have been almost equal in excitement to the famous contest between the devil and the baker which used to adorn the slides of magic-lanterns in our youthful days. It is a pity that Mr. Spurgeon could not have visited the Pope, and still more that an interview between these two great spiritual potentates could not have been photographed. But the Pope now lives in strict seclusion. It does not appear to have occurred either to lecturer or hearers to consider seriously the nature of that power compared to which Mr. Spurgeon's influence over his people is as the Tabernacle to the Coliseum. The temporal power of the Pope has passed away; but if his spiritual power loses in one direction, it gains at least equally in another. Mr. Spurgeon's sneers about the Virgin Mary's milk please himself and the narrow-minded people who delight to hear him talk. But the mind which dwells most on the gross and fraudulent absurdities of the Romish Church ought to be most strongly impressed with amazement at the width and depth of its influence over mankind. We think that Mr. Spurgeon is a wonderful man, but the Pope is an institution, and incomparably more wonderful.

MACHINE-MADE OFFICERS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 19.)

In the course of the debates which took place last session on the Army Bill the opponents and supporters of the measure found one common point of agreement in their professed admiration for the regimental system of the British army. The criticism which was directed against the bill on the score of its probable interference with that system was met by the Government with the statement that nothing could be further from their intention than any such interference. The regimental system, said Mr. Cardwell, does not depend upon purchase—and it is purchase that we are going to destroy. The regimental system does not depend upon the supersession of a poor officer because he is poor by a rich officer because he is rich—and our bill is directed against the system of which this is one of the accidents. Therefore, be disabused at once of any fear on this score. We think as highly of the regimental system as you do. We have no wish whatever to destroy it, nor shall we do so. This was substantially the argument with which Mr. Cardwell endeavoured to meet the fears and objections of those who doubted the effect of the bill. On the other hand, it was pointed out in these columns at the time that, in order to carry out the plan which Mr. Cardwell dimly shadowed forth, it appeared inevitable that he must so materially interfere with the regimental system as practically to revolutionize it. On this account, among others, we joined those who urged the House of Commons to insist upon the production in some detail of the plan of reorganization which the Government had in view. But the majority of the House voted that this was unnecessary. They accepted Mr. Cardwell's assurances, and confided in his promises.

We have already pointed out that one of those promises—the promise to establish such a purified system of selection as would be free from all taint of favouritism and jobbery—has not been fulfilled, or, if fulfilled in any degree, only at the cost of all mutual confidence among brother officers. As for the promised retention in its integrity of the regimental system, two crushing blows, whether intentionally or not, have been directed against it already. We have, first, the introduction of the system of regimental censorship and confidential reporting which is necessarily destructive of all *camaraderie* and regimental good-fellowship, and which will infallibly bring discord into every barrack and every mess. We have, secondly, the adoption of the system of selection for the higher regimental ranks, which must sap that *esprit de corps* which is the mainspring of the regimental system. Thus two blows have been levelled—one at the head of the system, so to speak, the domestic relations of the officers; the other at its heart and very centre. Of the former of these measures we have before spoken; and it has been so ill received that one of the Ministerial papers has even gone so far as to disavow Mr. Cardwell's connection with it, and to throw the responsibility on the Horse Guards officials.

The arrangement for severing the connection of an officer with his regiment, when he attains the rank of major, and posting him to some other regiment, appears to be contrived for completing the work which the confidential reports will almost accomplish single-handed. The regimental system depends upon a number of fine connecting links for its existence. Like the sticks in the fabled bundle, many parts go to make the strength of the whole; and they must be united by a substantial band of *esprit de corps* if they are to be of any real avail. Now, in *esprit de corps* are largely mingled regimental traditions, regimental antipathies, regimental affections, regimental connections. We may say confidently, and with sufficient accuracy of definition for our present purpose, that *esprit de corps* has its root in regimental individuality. A regiment which has no individuality will have no *esprit de corps* worth speaking of; and those regiments that carry farthest their little bits of regimental affectation and swagger—which are merely so many assertions of individuality—are as a general rule those in which the feeling of *esprit de corps* runs highest. Persons who are not familiar with military life are unable to comprehend the extent to which some minute regimental peculiarity—a little extra bit of ribbon, some difference of shade in the facing, some quaint and little understood device on the colours, some animal, a stag or a goat or a dog, which heads the parade—is valued by the men. It cannot be supposed that when such matters as these constitute a real power in the regimental life, the shifting of officers from one regiment to another—the severing of all regimental ties in the one case, and the enforced engrafting of a stranger upon the regiment—will be viewed with indifference. For good or evil the effect of such an arrangement must be great. And the question arises, Will the effect be good or will it be evil? We fear that this question admits of but one answer. The effect cannot in the long run be otherwise than evil, because it will tend to sap the regimental individuality which lies at the very root of *esprit de corps*. Instead of a commanding officer whom the men have known from an ensign, one who is identified perhaps with past achievements, who has shared the dangers and difficulties and glories of the regiment, or whose C. B. was won by the regimental bayonets, who has sat by the regimental watch-fires and in the regimental hospitals, who knows all the ins and outs of each man's affairs, and has mastered the peculiarities of each man's character—instead of such a commanding officer as this—instead of a son of the regiment, to whom the men had been accustomed to look forward as their probable leader—there is to be introduced a strange colonel, an excellent soldier perhaps, a competent commanding officer let us say—a man who, we will assume, has been well selected for the post, but a stranger. We repeat that men who have never taken part in military life will hardly be able to comprehend the extent and effect of such a wrench to regimental feeling. Independently of the dislike and jealousy with which such a commanding officer will be received, it is impossible that he should identify himself at once with the regimental traditions and habits. And if it be added that his appointment will be for only five years, it does not seem worth his while to attempt to do so. He will probably confine himself to commanding the regiment on parade and directing its interior economy. These things, it should be understood, may be done perfectly, and the regiment may still remain in great measure uncommanded. It is not on parade or in the orderly-room that the influence of commanding officers is most felt. It is one thing to stand at the head of a regiment, to direct its manœuvres, to superintend its discipline, to discharge all the duties which the letter of the military law requires of a commanding officer, and it is another thing to lead and control the regiment in the higher and worthier sense. The parade duties of a com-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

manding officer are in a great measure mechanical; his influence cannot be acquired mechanically, and cannot be so applied. It is here we touch what we conceive to be the fundamental error of Mr. Cardwell's scheme so far as it is developed. It is a hard, dry, mechanical scheme. The commanding officers are so many commanding machines. They are to be attached to regiments like the flywheels of engines. The consideration that a regiment or an army is a mass of men, to be dealt with as men, is set aside. Flesh and blood theories are here to be scouted. Human nature is to Mr. Cardwell what it is to Mr. Lowe—something scarcely known or to be recognized except inasmuch as it falls into the domain of the exact sciences. Mr. Cardwell requires and expects officers to register each other's faults and failings, like so many gas-meters. He expects regiments to answer mechanically to the motive power which will be applied to them like so many automatons. He expects commanding officers to control and determine the movements of their regiments much as a commander might direct the movements of the leaden battalions in the Kriegsspiel. And he does all this with the assertion that in so doing he is not destroying the regimental system, whereas, in fact, he is withering the heart in it. A reform which took its rise in a concession to a sentimental clamour—the clamour in favour of those imaginary down-trodden officers whose feelings were outraged by repeated supersessions under the purchase system—has resulted in a measure from which all feeling is expelled. The system which sacrificed, as it was supposed, an occasional officer was intolerable. In its place we are to have one which will outrage every regimental feeling, which will sever every regimental tie. We are anxious that the significance of this change should not be misunderstood. It amounts to the introduction into the British Army of mechanical military labour in place of personal regimental influence and spontaneous co-operation. If Mr. Cardwell could satisfy us that the moral forces which have hitherto played so important a part in determining the well-being and the fate of armies were no longer valuable, we might be content to accept his scheme; but as he has not yet attempted to do this, we must express our doubts as to the wisdom of a reorganization in which those forces are sedulously destroyed.

THE DUC DE PERSIGNY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

DEATH had made a solitude around the Emperor Napoleon before the last calamities of his dynasty and his Empire had thinned the ranks of those flatterers and accomplices whose fidelity, like the dial, courts only the serene and sunny hours. Even at the full meridian of its glory, the Second Empire was said by its adepts to own but a single pure Bonapartist among its followers. M. de Morny and others might be within the tables of Imperial consanguinity, but they were Imperialists by accident and luck rather than by principle and conviction. As for the Rouhers, the Billaults, the Magnes, and the Baroches, they were simply lawyers and men of business who lent their tongues, their wits, and their consciences at a rate of interest proportioned to the risk of the security, and who would have accepted service under any master who could make it worth their while to render unto Cæsar the things that were not Cæsar's. With a few exceptions, the dispersed survivors of the downfall are mere creatures out of place, who saved little or nothing from the spoils, and who are doomed to end, as they began, needy speculators in national misfortune. Among the summer friends of prosperity and power, the Duc de Persigny shone out with a lustre all his own. He was the Byard of a class so well described in a melancholy passage of the "Life of Julius Cæsar," in which the imperial historian excuses and explains the character of his hero's associates. Although, according to Chamfort, the way to please a man of quality is not to save his life or his honour, but to "make him a genealogy," we shall not attempt to pay so thankless a posthumous compliment to the departed nobleman. That his paternal name was Fialin; that at one period of his versatile life he "resumed" the title of Viscount which it seems his family had dropped, and dropped the name of Fialin, which his family had worn for a couple of centuries or so; that he was something of a Legitimist for a moment under the Restoration, and having entered the army was dismissed for insubordination; that he was a quasi Republican at the Revolution of July, and, like many other Republicans of that epoch, became an ardent convert to the Napoleonic Légende and a true believer in the Star; that he conspired and escaped at Strasburg; that he conspired and was caught at Boulogne, and was allowed to remain a prisoner on parole at Versailles; that in February, 1848, he was again at large, and again conspiring under all manner of official designations for his prince; and that in December, 1851, this fine career of public virtue was rewarded as it deserved, and the Mecca of this devout ambition was attained;—are not these things henceforth a part of the History of France which M. Guizot will probably decline to write for the edification of his grandchildren?

It would be gross injustice to deny to M. de Persigny the singular honour of having been the typical representative of the final avatar of Napoleonism. His whole life was an adventure and a conspiracy; but his peculiarity was that he contrived to persuade himself that the pillage of a State was the purest patriotism, and the confiscation of law and property the perfection of ordered licence and of the science of enlightened administration—after the manner of Cartouche. He mistook an orgie of gamblers for a civilized and respectable form of government as candidly and sincerely as he mistook himself for a grand seigneur. All men, it has been said, are apt to make maxims of their favourite follies and precepts of their propensities. M. de Persigny had constructed out of his moral consciousness a faith in the democratic despotism of the Bonapartes, as in a second Providence upon earth, for the salvation of revolutionary societies, and the creation of penniless counts and dukes out of a chaos of communism and panic. The Gospel of St. Helena was his religion; he was its martyr and confessor in evil days, and when it became the religion of the State he believed in it still; indeed, we doubt not he believed in it to the day of his death, as some gamesters believe in rouge-et-noir, with an ardour unquenched by disaster. The glorious device of his reigning house, "Sauvons la caisse," may have dignified and consoled his latest reflections upon the final failure of an experiment which at least had filled the pockets of so many generous enthusiasts. Whatever doubts may have overshadowed his hours of retirement, he cannot but have felt that he had enjoyed a rare degree of felicity in being almost respected, while his compeers were derided and envied. His intervals of isolation during the declining years of his beloved régime had lent him a certain air of distinction which a few speeches in the Senate against parliamentary institutions and his occasional letters to the Emperor, urgently advising vast public loans for the construction of cross-roads and canals, exalted rather than impaired. The general public were disposed to give him credit for all the good which was left undone and for opposing all the evil he did not prevent. And he made ample use of his opportunities of increasing this gratuitous and fanciful reputation. It is no secret that during his last visit to London he complained bitterly of the frivolous counsels which had accelerated a ruinous war. He had not foreseen the publication of those confidential papers which show that the Duc de Persigny had eagerly applauded the declaration of war. It was only a disastrous war that he disapproved.

M. de Persigny was personally and pleasantly known on this side of the Channel as an ambassador who relished English life as heartily as he hated English liberties, and who had the parvenu's taste for the rich man's country. English society is seldom reluctant to bow down before any sort of success; and when M. de Persigny kept open house at Albert Gate his saloons were as fashionably filled as the late lamented Mr. Hudson's. There was a flavour of something questionable and *interlope* in the political antecedents of the enterprising diplomatist which engaged the jaded sympathies of a society always in search of a sensation. Some fastidious Frenchman who remember that their country had been represented in other days by a Broglie, a St. Aulaire, a Guizot, a Chateaubriand, might be excused for shrugging their shoulders at the enthusiasm of Belgravia for a *commis voyageur*. But in the London world it was enough that his Excellency was most genial and hospitable, and decidedly more free and easy than his predecessors or his colleagues; besides being a charitable patron of the English alliance. After the brief occupation of Albert Gate by that gay old "troupier" the Duc de Malakoff, there was quite a perfume of good company in the receptions of the Duc de Persigny, who, if not a grand seigneur of the old school, was very much at his ease in an aristocratic mob. M. de Persigny had taken the measure of English policy and of English manners and morals, and while the Embassy adopted a high tone with the Foreign Office upon any question of refugees or conspirators, it agreeably encouraged that enlarged and liberal freedom of social intercourse which is perhaps one of the most lasting benefits we owe to the Second Empire.

The Duc de Persigny will probably be more regretted by a few in England than by many in France; but his biographer may plead that he bore the fate of his Sovereign and the woes of his country with a not ungraceful equanimity, and that there was even in the most doubtful passages of his life and the least imposing features of his character something that inspired an involuntary sympathy.

THE MORMON TRIALS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

As the troubles of Salt Lake City appear to be reaching a climax, it may be worth while to give a few notes from a curious pamphlet which has lately been published in New York. It is called "The Mormon Trials at Salt Lake City," and written by Mr. G. Townshend. The author appears to be one of those energetic American correspondents who are ready at a moment's notice to interview the Pope, Prince Bismarck, or Brigham Young. He records his investigations into the affairs of the last of these potentates in that queer spasmodic English generally adopted by his countrymen in the effort to be graphic. His point of view is characteristic. He does not, he says, take much interest in ecclesiastical subjects; though he apparently feels a certain complacency in the reflection that America possesses "a native Church, whose legends are no less miraculous" than those of Jewish history. But he does "take pride in the material achievements of the United States, however brought about." The name of Brigham Young will, he thinks, be placed beside those of the Pilgrim Fathers, of Roger Williams, William Penn, and Lord Baltimore. They have turned the wilderness into a garden, built railways, opened mines, and accumulated twenty million dollars' worth of real and personal property. He thinks it a great pity that so flourishing a country should be ruined in order to put a stop to an institution which was dying of itself. He says that, comparing the first eight months of 1869 with the first eight months of 1871, the number of polygamous marriages had decreased in the ratio of 100 to 6; and that the decrease was due to "the influx of Gentiles, the commercial intercourse, the awakened consciousness of the women, and the cost of keeping them." The question is whether Mormonism shall fall by natural social forces or be the subject of a crusade which will merely force it to move on to some new settlement in Mexico or elsewhere.

There seems to be much sense in this view. Meanwhile, if Mr. Townshend's account be accurate, the nature of the attack now being made upon Mormonism is not such as to conciliate our sympathies. To put it shortly, Mormonism is being assailed by a "Ring" which ingeniously combines the motives of religious animosity and commercial corruption. The leader of the Ring is J. B. McKean, Chief Justice of Utah, formerly a volunteer officer and a Methodist preacher, and now a judge and a speculator in mines. He is a "wiry, medium-sized man, with a tall baldish head, grey side-locks, and very black, sallow eyes, at times resinous in colour, like tar-water," very energetic, conceited, and despotic. He is seconded by R. N. Baskins, "a lean, lank, rather dirty and frowsy, red-headed young man, but a lawyer of shrewdness and coolness, and inflamed against Mormonism." Then there is Geo. R. Maxwell, the land registrar, an ex-officer, "with a game leg, and strong dissipated face," and accused of corruption. Besides these, there is a Mr. Taggart, of "doubtful record" as an army surgeon, who was lately "bitten by a dog and charged the bite to Mormon assassins;" a Mr. Hollister, whose occupation is to deluge the Eastern press "with letters of locums (*sic*), picked up at hearsay and hardly reliable enough for a comic newspaper;" a Mr. Hawley, described in language rather mysterious to us, as "a weakish, flop-whiskered, insubstantial young man, who stood challenged at the poll in Salt Lake recently, with too many horns into him," and was therefore confined for two hours by the police for which he demands 25,000 dollars damages; and, finally, the governor, George L. Woods, "a red-headed, gristly, large man of little mental heft." These persons have combined to put down polygamy, and to make money at the same time by various doubtful means. For example, there is a heavy tax upon the sale of liquors in Utah. A dealer set this law at defiance, and the police, in accordance with the law, destroyed his stock. Hereupon he brought an action for damages, and a jury packed by the Ring gave him damages for 57,003 dollars, or three times the amount of his losses. By devices of a more recondite kind, the confederates managed to get into possession of valuable mines. According to Mr. Townshend, one judge "jumps" a mine, and sells his interest to another judge. An action is then brought before the first judge against the original "locators," and judgment is of course given in favour of his colleague and accomplice. If there be any truth in stories of this kind, it must be admitted that their heroes do not occupy a very favourable position for carrying out laws for the suppression of vice. Mr. Townshend witnessed the trial of a certain Thomas Hawkins, an English convert, who had been married thirty years before in Birmingham. His first wife accused him of committing adultery with his second and third wives. The judge, as Mr. Hawkins informed us, appeared in a blue coat, "as trim as a bank president." He sat at a deal table; the marshal stood behind the remnant of a dry-goods' box in one corner, and the jury sat upon two broken settees under a hot stove-pipe, and behind the stove. "They were intelligent, as usual with juries, and resembled a parcel of baggage-smashers warming themselves in a railroad depot between trains. The bar consisted of what appeared to be a large Keno party keeping tally on a long pine-table." We are further informed that the entire furniture of the place might have cost eleven dollars at an auction where the bidding was high. "The room itself was the second storey of a livery stable, and a polygamous jackass and several unregenerate Lamanite mules in the stalls beneath occasionally interrupted the judge with a bray of delight." Mrs. Hawkins, though ridiculed for her English habit of "dropping her h's all over the floor," appears to be in one respect an honour to her country. She is thoroughly capable of taking her own part; and, if her evidence be trustworthy, told her husband in vigorous terms that his marriage of a second wife was "a damned bad trick," and that she "did not believe in any such damned doctrine." The oratory of the bar is described as "mixed." The prisoner's counsel was the Hon. Thomas Fitch, said to be the best public orator and pleader west of the Rocky Mountains since the death of General Baker. He avowed himself an opponent of polygamy, but urged that the prisoner was being tried under a statute passed by the territorial legislature, three-fourths of whom were polygamists, and which was signed by Brigham Young himself. The statute inflicted a fine of from 300 to 1,000 dollars and from three to twenty years' imprisonment. It was obviously directed against breaches of the marriage relation as acknowledged in Utah, and not against practices sanctioned by the then existing order of things. However, after listening to a harangue from the judge lasting for three-quarters of an hour in favour of conviction, the jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence was not pronounced on the spot, owing to a scene which is described in a manner not perfectly intelligible to a European understanding. Somebody entered the court and said that the floor was giving way. At that moment the Gentile reporter strutted in search of items. "The marsha gave him an item by tearing the coat off his (the reporter's) back in the unfounded supposition that the coat was not too rotten to pitch him downstairs by it." We fail to understand precisely the motives of this behaviour of the marshal. However, it led to a lively encounter, in consequence of which "lead pencils and tickets to the theatre strewed the court-room in an instant." The excitement, and the fact that the judge had not properly learned the form of sentence by heart, led to a postponement of its delivery.

The impression which such scenes make upon the population is neatly summed up in the following imaginary version of the Chief Justice's charge given in the next day's issue of the Mormon paper:—

"You have your duties, gentlemen, and I have mine. My duty is to pick you out and pack you in; to fix the trial at such a time as will be least convenient to the defendant to exclude all evidence that may help him and include all evidence that may hurt him; to rule all points of law against him; to pick out from Acts of Congress and Acts of the Utah Assembly those laws which combined may convict him; to be first a United States justices' court and then a territorial justices' court, and *vice versa*, as the exigencies of the case may demand; to dramatize the case and elocutionize my opinions; to follow my instructions from Rev. Dr. Newman, and avenge his defeat at the Tabernacle; in short, gentlemen, my duty is to secure a conviction."

It is not surprising that the trials are regarded by the Mormons as "deliberate attempts to invite resistance and inaugurate opposition." We refrain from adding at present any comments of our own. We doubt the policy of suppressing Mormonism suddenly and by force; but matters are worse than they are generally supposed to be if it be really true that we have here at work the scheme of a corrupt clique, endeavouring to avail themselves of the popular religious sentiment in order to put down a harmless if ignorant population, and to make money by perversions of justice.

MISS DALY'S LOVE AFFAIR.

A MESS STORY.

"IT has often been noticed," said Tim Daly, "that whin an ould maid raches the age of fifty she makes a last disperate attimpt to get married; and such was the case wid Aunt Kate, who, begorra, was so tasteful an hard to plase that it was half a hundhered she was an the sorra a husban to put to the fare, though she had a nate property ov her own, let at sevin an sixpence the acre, an bringin in a rental of £500 a-year or upwards accordin to the saysons.

"Bedad, it was lonely she was wan New Year's eve, sippin her punch over the turf fire along wid her pussy cat, the crayture, an so, begorra, she made up her mind that same night, seein that she was intherin her fiftieth lusthrum, to lave Ballymacabe, where there was only a squireen or two in the way of marryin wid, an opin a campaign in Dublin, whereby she might attain her vartuous ambitions wid more rason an illigence. Faix, thin, she being a woman of great inergy of mind, two days afther this, away she goes to Dublin wid her maid an puts up at Morrison's Hotel, which was recomminded to her by the Praste as a dacent, modest house for a single woman, an havin whiskey that might be safely dipinded upon.

"Well, boys, I needn't till yez, for most ov yez have been there, I'll bet, that Morrison's is a grand place intirely for all the illustrious foreigners that visit Dublin; an this time, let alone ould Kate, that was as much a foreigner and a stranger as any of th'm, there was an Opera Company, a half dozen of American Sinators, a couple of English lords, and an Indian Prince in the house. Bedad, ould Kate was greatly plased to fall in wid such illigant company, and barrin her nose, which was the rale Roman, like her brother, the Giniral's, an the beard on her lip, ye might have thought that it was a girl in her teens she was, so lightly she'd trip up and down the stairs and so amiably would she convarse wid all the great min there assimbled. And, bedad, the American Sinators thought highly of her seein that Boots, a wag as yez know, had tould thim that she was a great lady in her own parts, and was called the Queen of Ballymacabe, to say nothing of her fortune which was aiqual to tin thousand a year paid quarterly. But its little the sisther of the great and loyal Giniral Daly cared for Ripublicans without so much as a grandmother they could call their own, and she risinted their attintions, though they offered, bad luck to thim, afther their manners and customs, to toss her for the prices of Opera tickets, or vehicles wherein to view and admire all the illigant sights ov the Methropolis from Nilson's Pillar to the Viceraygal Lodge. Faix, ould Kate greatly preferred the Prince to these vilyans, though there were ginirals, and judges, and commodores among thim, as she took care to write an tell Father Fogarty; for its great liken she had for Ingia, seein that it was there Gineral Daly crowned himself wid bays an laurels of iverlastin glory, and becauze also it was known to her that the Nabobs an the Rajahs of Ingia had an ancesthry a'most as antidiluvian as the Dalys thimselves, whom, all the wurreld knows, are discinded from the harper that Noah took wid him into the ark to play chunes for his divarsion during the monotony of the Flood. Once or twice she met the Prince, who was thravellin wid but wan other black man like himself, on the stairs, and had conversation wid him, for the sorra a bit of pride there was about His Highness at all at all, and he could spake English beautiful only wid "a foreign accint" as ould Kate wrote to the Praste. She larnt from him that he was the Maharajah of Bijley and Gerojna which, bein thranslated by thim that knows their divil's own lingo, manes, I'm towld, 'The King of Thunder and Lightnin.' He further towld her that he'd come to Great Britain to git his rights out ov the Queen, seein that her Ministers had robbed him ov the most he had, and threatened to put him in the black hole of Calcutta if he made a noise about the plundher. Moreover, he graciously towld her that he was well acquainted wid the famous Giniral Daly, as who wasn't? and fired her soul with the grand accounts of the love and vineration which ivery naygur, great and small, bore to wan that was called *Roostum* by thim, or, bein thranslated, the cock of all cocks for fightin an divilmint.

"Oh, begorra, it was more than wonce a day that ould Kate praised the happy thought that thus afforded her an interview wid royalty, and whin she heard that some of the Irish patriots, includin the Dublin Corporation and clargy, had invited the Prince to lecture at the *Rotunda* on the worongs of Ingia and Ireland, twin sisthers in dishtress, yez may dipind she was there to hear the illigant discoorse of His Highness, which was aiqual, she considered, to anything Curran or Burke iver spoke in their best days, begorra, of the Union. It was a sicond lecture they wanted the Prince to give on this conjanial theme; but it was only igscuses they got from him. He was fearful, he said, that the recital of his wrongs might injure his cause wid the Saxon over the wather, and it was *incognito* he desired to be until he got his own again, and all the millions, together wid the Koh-i-noor dhiamond, that some Governor-General or other had plundhered his ancesthry of in days gone by.

"Well, bedad, wid that they raised a subscription for him, commencin with a penny, and goin up to whatever you'd plase, for its hard up he was, the Prince confissed, till his fortune should come to him; and ould Kate, the igstravagant ould divil, must go and put down fifty pounds to the list, though it was mostly made up of shillings and sixpinces, and more than that, she had the timirity to invite him down on a visit to Ballymacabe, where she promised him good inthertainmint for man an baste, and the deloits of sportin on the bogs, and a fox hunt if he'd be plased to ride wan of her plough horses which was never in harness, she thruly said, seein that, as is common in that part of the country, he was yoked be the tail to his work. Faix, thin, wid the utmost condescenshion the Prince closed wid her offer, and ould Kate, dhreadin that some Duke or Marquis might grab him for a show, rowled him and his man into a carriage on the great Southern and Western the very next day, and away they goes to Ballymacabe, where Miss Daly had directed her house-keeper and Father Fogarty to make the best bed for the King of Thunder and Lightnin.

"Now, boys, it's to me shame I say it, but I would'nt be afthur tellin yez a lie for the wurreld, this ould Kate had got notions of mathrimony in conniction wid the Prince. And he, the deludher! Faix, now, Kate's maid saw him in the thrain wid his arrum round her waist, all the same, she said, as Othello and Desdemona that she saw acted in the Theatre Royal, illigant. Begorra, here was dishgrace, that an ould vargin should make such a Judy Fitzsimon's mother of herself wid a haythen an a Turk; but shure Queen Elizabeth was no betther, and faix in faytures and figure the two ladies were as like each other as pays. Bedad, its afeared I am that the King's black man was layin the same games wid Kathleen, the maid, in the sicond class; this I know, that Kathleen frightined the life out of Corporal Murphy in this rigimint by writin out an tellin him about that time, that it was the Prime Minister she was keepin company wid, but she forgot to say what wan?

"Well, whin they all got to Ballymacabe, the divil a more amiable haythen iver there was than the Prince. Father Fogarty was greatly taken wid him, for he tould the Praste, the rogue, that it was dhramin of convarshion he was, in which case, accordin to the Bijley customs, he must regard Father Fog as a Brahmin, and make over to him one-tinth of his great wealth, whin he got it, for the good of the Church.

"He praised the irrigation purshood on the bogs, which, he said, would offer him a hint for dhrainage and the converse in his own kingdom, and he showed the ould housekeeper how to make curries out of rabbits so beautiful, that, begorra, it was always curryin she was—and still is! But the sorra a bit of him would ride or shoot unless they got an ilephant for him to sit on. It wasn't the custom, he said, for Princes to walk after shikar, but the divil an ilephant could they get in Connaght at all at all. Kate wrote up to the Dublin Zoological Gyardens for the loan of wan, but they wouldn't thrust her wid the baste, bad luck to thim; wan they lint out before being poisoned wid a diet of potatoes and whiskey all in the way of kindness.

"I igspict that Kate had a sort of contimpt for the haythen on account of this contumaciousness, for she could rowl over a snipe, or take a stone wall wid any man, but, faix, the vilyan's ancesthry an tithle covered many sins wid her, and it was in a state of beatification she was to think that afther fifty years of failures wid the men she might come out a crowned princess afther all. And, begorra, the Turk proposed for her. The divil a word of lie in it! Smokin his hubble-bubble in her dhrawing room, bedad, as fine as King Nebuchadnezzar himself, he axed her the question whin, what that rampagious ould Kate replied is an iverlastin shcandal to all the Dalys. She couldn't have done worse had she been a Bangalore Irishwoman. It was to Ingia they were to go whin he had got the Koh-i-noor an his rights, and he'd be 'all the same caste as missee'—the blagyard—so he said to Father Fog; but there was a Nimisis over the vilyan, and this was how Nimisis turrend him inside out, the Turk.

"All this time, yez see, while this haythin was livin on the best at Ballymacabe, sleepin on the beds all day wid his boots on, and smokin his pipe undher me aunt's nose who hated baccy like a heretic, the great and glorious Giniral Daly bein thin on his sicond childhood, and cutten an illigant new set of double teeth, was at Cheltenham undher medical treatment; but begorra, as will sometimes happen wid these ould min, he took a suddin yearnin towards home, and widout sayin by your lave or without it, he came to Ballymacabe unixpected, partly by rail and partly by a bath chair, bein rowled along by his man sarvint, wan who had been wid him in many of the glorious and victorious scenes of his unpararelled career of Aistern conquist. Faix ould Kate, blushin like a full-blown rose, ran down to meet him whin he came to the door, and all in a hurry, tould him of the grand intilligence; how she was goin to marry the Maharajah of Bigley and Gorojna, and wid the blessin of St. Pathrick, proposed to perpetuate the name of Daly in the coorts and palaces of the Aist. 'Arrah, why did'nt ye tell me of it be'ore? where is the Rajah?' asked the Giniral, spakin, for the cuttin of his teeth, as if his mouth was full of bread and buther.

"'It was modesty that was be'wext me an you,' says ould Kate, blushin, 'but the Prince is now in his bedroom smokin his pipe. Besides,' says she, 'now I think of it, he desired that the nuptial arrangements should be kept saycret from you, seein that you might considher he was dishgracin his lineage by marryin wan not of the Royal family.'

"'Well, let us see him, glory be to all the Saints,' said the Giniral, gettin out ov his chair on his crutches. Wid that the two ov thim wint up the stares, and into the bedroom where the Prince was toastin his shins over the fire, and spittin into it. Bad cess to him for a Prince. So soon as he looked round, and seed the Giniral, he jumped up like a lamplighter and made a run for the door, to save his bacon.

"'Aisy wid ye,' says the Giniral shoulderin his crutch. 'Bedad,' says he, 'I've seen this rascal somewhere before, but I mis-rimember where? Stay!' says he, recollectin, 'I have him now. Gopalsawmy, you blagyard, what are ye doin here? Speak before I murdher ye.'

"'Master musn't speak that ways,' says the other, thrimblin all over, 'I am one P—P—Prinn.'

"'The divil a Prince at all, ye shcoundrel, but a cornicopoly,' crys the Giniral, makin at him. Ould Kate sazed her brother be the coat tails, but not before he gave the vilyan a whack wid his crutch that sint him out of the room an down the stairs as brisk as will-o'-the wisp, Kate, runnin to the window, saw the Turk makin for dear life accross the bog towardes the railway station, and the shame that was on her was so great that it was glad she was to pat the ould Giniral on the back who a'most was dead wid the fit of coughin that came from the rage and his exertions But it was a sore sarmin that she had to listen to from the Giniral that day, and many a day after, and no wondher, for wouldn't it enrage even the saint that the great and ginerous Giniral Daly undoubtedly was to think of a cornicopoly—the divil—staiin into his noble and ancient family like the blue fox that he was, begorra? Bedad, he wouldn't stay in the house wid her that was nigh to dishgracin him, but away wid him back to Cheltenham next day, where he dhrew up a will an tistimint lavin all his property in thrust for the promotion of flower shows in that city—the angels gyard us from such hastiness of timper, amen.

"Well, boys, would yez believe it now, but that distilled vilyan, the cornicopoly, gets the lawyers to bring an action of breach of promise against ould Kate whin he got to Dublin, and, faix, two hundred pounds in Bank of Ireland notes she had to pay down as hush money before she could save herself the shcandal of a thrial! She got rid of him and his dicaits anyhow, and whin the Giniral got cool, which wasn't aisy, seein how long he lived out here in Ingia, bedad he revoked the will and lift the money as it was before; that is, to no one in particular.

"But, boys," said Tim Daly solemnly, "Let this thrue story be a warnin to all your aunts and faymale relations ginerally that are in their fiftieth year; for, begorra, I'm thinkin that at that age they'd rather have a cornicopoly than no wan, and a cornicopoly," repeated Tim with great emphasis, "*is the divil.*"—*Madras Times.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says in "Various importers aud manufacturers have attempted to atta— a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Mark Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF

PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

AGENTS:

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay. Poona
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0 5/16d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 8th February 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a large PHAETON and a PARK PHAETON, suitable for one or two Horses, with Harness, and in good order.—Apply at the Portuguese Chapel House, Middle Colaba.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1284.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Michells & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birth-day.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,727,280

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. C. Peile, Esq. W. F. Hunter, Esq.	Frank G. Jefferson, Esq. and Andrew Hay, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,403 assuring £9,337,070- 0-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,869,449-11-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... ... £872,728- 3-11 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit... ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED............£2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP............ £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.

2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.

3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.

4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.

5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.

6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.

7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.

8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments, in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.

9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.

10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.

12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra ...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad ...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares ...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore ...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam ...	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay ...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore ...	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun ...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin ...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada ...	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie ...	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto ...	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca ...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Dhurmsala ...	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah ...	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie ...	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore ...	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy ...	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong ...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore ...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto ...	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow ...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras ...	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer ...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut ...	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr ...	Thomas & Co.
Murree ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore ...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund ...	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah ...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi ...	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet ...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor ...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot ...	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.
Ditto ...	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	24 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq.,
VICE-PRESIDENT INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.
POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITOR.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.
SECRETARY.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISION OR BUSINESS SECURITY, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

N.B.—The COMPANY is now empowered by the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited—Head Office, MEERUT—to receive Applications from, and issue Forms of Proposal to, those requiring Guarantee Bonds; and to take up such risks as those formerly borne by the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Further particulars will be obtained on application to

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY.
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S

Fine Old BRANDIES, in three qualities.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF REALLY OLD AND FIRST-RATE LIQUOR.

MR. PALMER desires to call the attention of Connoisseurs to a few Cases of really splendid OLD COGNAC and SHERRY of his Firm's shipping, that have been for years in the Godowns of one of their Constituents. The softness, maturity, and flavour are worthy of this special notice.

For Medicinal purposes this old parcel is invaluable. Prices and particulars on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s		
Brandy,	Rs. 25	per doz.
Sherry	,, 25	,,
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	,, 24	,,
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	,, 4-8	,,
Ditto Pints	,, 2-8	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK
REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—

The Corks are branded | JAS. AITKEN & Co., Falkirk Brewery. |

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK.

The adulteration of BEER being new practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,

OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry (shortly expected)...	Rs.... 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	... ,, 42 per 2 doz. pints.
Sillery	... ,, 20 per doz. quarts.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	,, 20 ,, ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,, ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,, ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,, ,,
SPARKLING:—	
Hock...	,, 15 ,, ,,
Moselle	,, 15 ,, ,,
CLARETS:—	
St. Estephe Medoc..	,, 9 ,, ,,
St. Estephe...	,, 15 ,, ,,
Chateau de Frauds	,, 16 ,, ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,, ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,, ,,
BRANDY:—	
Tricoche & Co. 1866	,, 18 ,, ,,
Ditto 1865	,, 20 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22 ,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 22 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 22 ,, ,,
Gautier Frerès, ...Rs. 24 per case of	24 doz. impl. pts.
Blanchy Frères, best Cognac	,, 28 per doz. qrts.
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	,, 14 ,, ,,
Brachetto	,, 14 ,, ,,
Barolo	,, 14 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	,, 14 ,, ,,
Passito	,, 14 ,, ,,
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	,, 160
VERMOUTH:—	
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.	
BEER:—	
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz.	,, 5 per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	,, 6 ,, ,,
Ditto. ,,	,, 4 ,, ,,
MAAGBITTER:—	
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.	
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—	
Carriage Candles 6½ as. per packet of 6. In small boxes of 24 packets.	
CHEESE:—	
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.	
Green ,, 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.	
ITALIAN FIGS:—	
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.	
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 ,,	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

WANTED.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.—WANTED, a competent DRAFTSMAN. Must be able to plot neatly from Field Books and draw from Pencil Sketches. One with previous experience on Railway Works and a knowledge of English preferred. Salary Rs. 80 per month, with an allowance of Rs. 24 for Travelling. Copies of Testimonials and Specimens of Work (which will not be returned) to be sent at once prepaid to

T. TENISON RYAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Khanpoor Division, I. V. S. Railway, Khanpoor, Bhawulpore State.

NOTICES.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

HEWER AND GOLLAN,

PRACTICAL TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS, &c.,
2, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
(Opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office.)

TAILORING in all its branches.
GENTLEMEN'S own materials made up.
ORDERS from Outstations, accompanied with Remittance, receive careful and prompt attention.
GENTLEMEN within the Fort waited on at their own Houses or Offices.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoiseshell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from MESSRS. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.